

THE AMERICAN

20c • AUGUST 1969

LEGION

MAGAZINE



HOW IMPORTANT IS MISSILE DEFENSE ?

A LOOK AT FAMOUS SWINDLES

THE STEAM DRIVEN AUTOMOBILE IN AMERICA

THE PROBLEMS OF PORNOGRAPHY

STRANGE as it seems ELSIE by HIX



THE ORIGIN OF THE MODERN DAY UMBRELLA WAS A SUNSHADE, USED BY NOBILITY IN ANCIENT EGYPT

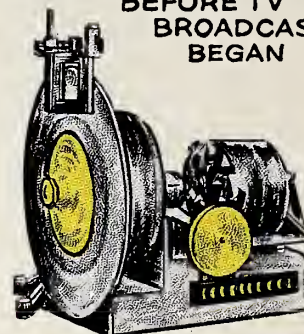


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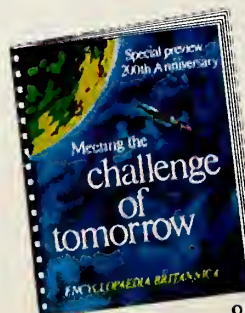
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LEGION

Magazine

Contents for August 1969

HOW IMPORTANT IS MISSILE DEFENSE? 10

BY R.B. PITKIN AND GERALD L. STEIBEL

A look at the ABCs behind the big current debate over whether we should have our own ABMs (missiles to knock down enemy missiles in flight).

A LOOK AT FAMOUS SWINDLES 16

BY DAVID LOTH

A sampling of some of the fanciest con games that have been worked by some of our fanciest con men (and women).

THE PROBLEMS OF PORNOGRAPHY 22

BY O.K. ARMSTRONG

How recent legal decisions opened the doors of the smut industry and saddled the nation with "a clear and present danger."

THE STEAM-DRIVEN AUTOMOBILE IN AMERICA 26

BY LYMAN NASH

Seventy years ago, the Stanley brothers came up with a steam-driven auto. Others followed. Here's an account of their heyday.

IS A CABINET-LEVEL DEPARTMENT THE BEST WAY TO PROTECT THE CONSUMER? 32

TWO SIDES OF A NATIONAL QUESTION

PRO: REP. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL (D-N.Y.)
CON: REP. FLORENCE P. DWYER (R-N.J.)

Departments

EDITOR'S CORNER	4	LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS	46
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR	8	PERSONAL	56
DATeline WASHINGTON	21	LEGION SHOPPER	57
VETERANS NEWSLETTER	34	PARTING SHOTS	58
NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION	35		

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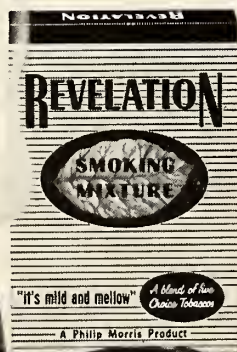
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EDITOR'S CORNER

AUTHORS IN THIS ISSUE

O.K. Armstrong is identified on the opening pages of his article "The Problems of Pornography."

Co-authors of "How Important is Missile Defense?" are R.B. Pitkin, editor of this magazine, and Dr. Gerald L. Steibel, national and world affairs analyst of the Research Institute of America.

Author of "A Look at Famous Swindles," is David Loth, a professional writer and reporter, author of hundreds of articles and dozens of books on popular subjects.

Author of "The Steam-Driven Automobile in America," is Lyman Nash, a professional writer whose nostalgic articles on the DC-3 airplane, the Jeep, the Liberty ships and the Model T Ford have appeared in this magazine in the past.

IF YOU LIKE FAMOUS SWINDLES

If you want to read more about some of the characters in David Loth's "A Look at Famous Swindles," and about some other con men, there are a lot of books about them.

Loth wrote a whole book on Cassie Chadwick, who appears briefly at the end of his tale in this issue. It came out as a Gold Medal paperback in 1953 under the title "Gold Brick Cassie."

Just two years ago John Day Co. published E.H. Cookridge's hard cover book on Jim Reavis, who almost stole a major part of Arizona and New Mexico. Its title: "The Baron of Arizona." Publishing date, 1967.

In 1955, Lippincott published Alexander Klein's great book on swindlers, "The Grand Deception." In it are chapters (chiefly reprinted magazine articles) by various authors on such famous con men as Victor Lustig (The Man Who Sold the Eiffel Tower) and Oscar Hartzell (The 70,000 Heirs of Sir Francis Drake).

Joseph Weil wrote his own life story: "The Autobiography of Yellow Kid Weil," and Floyd Miller did a book about him, "Yellow Kid Weil."

Ralph Hancock and Henry Chafetz collaborated on "The Compleat Swindler," which Macmillan published in 1968.

There are plenty more such books on everyone from Ponzi to Insull, though you'll be lucky to find some of those that are now out of print if your library doesn't have them.

THE NEW MISSILE GAP

In 1960, John F. Kennedy ran for President against Richard Nixon and won. One of the main points of JFK's campaign was that under the previous Eisenhower-Nixon administrations a dangerous "missile gap" had opened up between our missile strength and that of the Soviet Union. JFK pledged to put us in a position second to none. How great the gap was then, we aren't sure, but the American Legion has always agreed with JFK that

a Soviet missile lead over the United States is a perilous thing.

Today, Mr. Nixon is President, and when he came into office last January the Soviets had been busy building up a new missile lead for several years. They have more powerful warheads than we have, they have just passed us in numbers of land-based missiles and are reported to be heading toward doubling our missile strength. Their submarine strength is rushing ahead. Meanwhile, they have installed some 67 or more anti-missile missiles, or ABMs (to knock down missiles that might be fired at them). We have no ABMs in operation. This is a bigger "gap" than in 1960, and all this last winter and spring President Nixon, taking up where President Johnson left off, has been urging particularly that we close the ABM gap, where our score is a round zero. He has run into opposition so tough that at this writing it is touch and go whether he will have been able to muster enough strength in the Senate to get an ABM program going before you read this.

On page 10, we have joined hands with Dr. Gerald L. Steibel, to give you a run-down on today's missile gap, and the role of ABMs in it.

OUR OWN 50TH BIRTHDAY

You are reading the 881st issue of this magazine, which started life as a weekly on July 4, 1919, and had its 50th birthday July 4, 1969. Our 1,000th issue is due July, 1979. The bound volumes for 50 years fill nine running feet of library shelving. This would be the 882nd issue had not the then publishers skipped the weekly issue of June 25, 1926, preparatory to coming out as a monthly in July 1926. We have had three different names—The American Legion Weekly (July 4, 1919, to June 18, 1926); The American Legion Monthly (July 1926, to June 1936), and The American Legion Magazine (July 1936 to date).

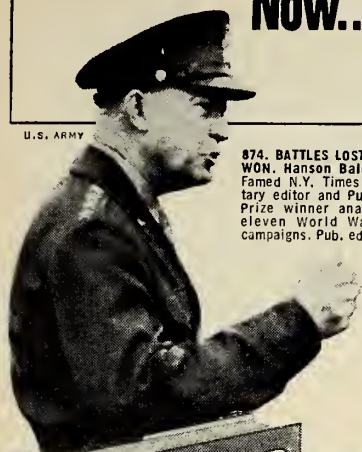
Some old-timers still write us letters addressed to "The American Legion Monthly" after, lo, these 33 years as "The American Legion Magazine."

In 50 years we have had six editors and six publishers. George Ared White, Oregon newsman and magazine writer, was one of each. He voluntarily ran all of the Legion's office business affairs during the summer of 1919 from an office at 19 W. 44th St. in New York City, and he was both the publisher and the editor of the first issue of the Weekly as part of his job of running the entire original national headquarters. They put out the Weekly on borrowed money, plus what they could make from advertising. White soon hired Harold Ross to be the first editor, and stepped out of the picture, while C.R. Baines came in as publisher (his title: business manager).

Those weren't happy days for publishers, whatever their titles. The Weekly ran up a deficit at a rate that the U.S. government had to practice to beat. After seven months, its deficit (Feb. 13, 1920) stood at \$247,233.46. At this point it was about to bankrupt the Legion, and the magazine was reorganized as a separate Legion Publishing Corporation, with the

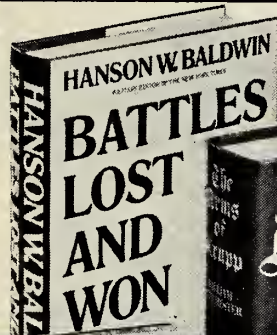
(Continued on page 52)

Now...relive the battles which shaped history with the men who fought them!



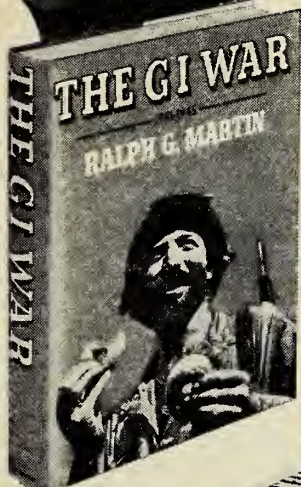
U.S. ARMY

874. BATTLES LOST AND WON. Hanson W. Baldwin. Famed N.Y. Times military editor and Pulitzer Prize winner analyzes eleven World War II campaigns. Pub. ed. \$10

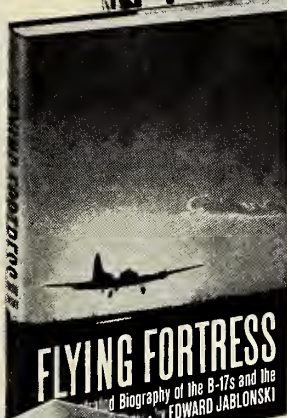


U.S. AIR FORCE

26. THE ARMS OF KRUPP. William Manchester (Author of "The Death of a President.") Rise and fall of Germany's munitions dynasty. Pub. ed. \$12.50



878. THE GI WAR 1941-1945. Ralph G. Martin. Basic training. Life in barracks. Action at front. 160 photos, best cartoons from Yank and Stars & Stripes. Pub. ed. \$8.95



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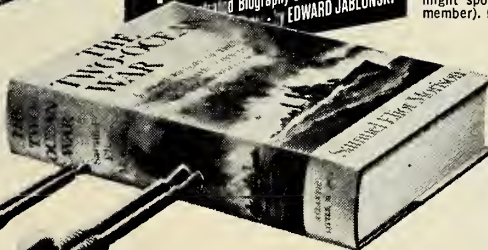
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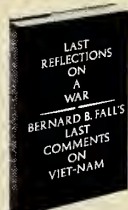
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280. THE LAST 100 DAYS. John Toland. The fall of the Third Reich in first person stories from officers and enlisted men of both sides. Illustrated. Pub. ed. \$8.95



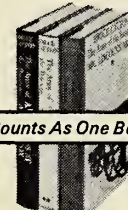
181. LAST REFLECTIONS ON A WAR. Bernard B. Fall. Brilliant analysis of Vietnam. "Best outline of Vietnamese history and main issues." N.Y. Times. Pub. ed. \$4.95



877. THE BATTLE FOR GUADALCANAL. Gen. Samuel B. Griffith. A turning point in the Pacific War or a needless sacrifice of 30,000 lives? The whole story! Pub. ed. \$4.50



132. IN REVIEW/PICTURES I'VE KEPT. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Ike talks about Abilene, West Point, war years, presidency. Incl. 125 favorite photos. Pub. ed. \$7.95



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

RELIABLE NEWS? DISTORTED VIEWS?

SIR: "How Reliable Is Our News?" (June) by Roscoe and Geoffrey Drummond is of such importance that every

effort should be made to bring this message to the attention of all individuals who are responsible in one way or another for the accuracy of the news. I would like to see it given wide distribution among the general public by whatever means are available.

FERD C. W. THIEDE
Setauket, N.Y.

SIR: There is no doubt that "freedom of the press" has been a contributing factor in the progress of our country. The threat of exposure has certainly kept graft and corruption to a minimum at

all levels of government. I believe, however, as the Drummonds point out, the news media have gone overboard to emphasize and headline the bad about our society. I understand one of the criteria for judging news is the unusual event. It is my opinion there are probably as many exceptional good happenings as bad. Let's headline these.

As one involved in the education of our youth, I note quite a number of events which have been carried by the wire services which have had a negative effect on our students. In many instances, I could see no justification for publication beyond the local community.

M. EUGENE HUTCHINSON, Superintendent
Lehigh Area School District
Lehigh, Pa.

SIR: Congratulations on a well-written and timely article. It has long been my opinion that the press (especially national) has created and is maintaining an incredible credibility gap.

BOB ABSEY
Grand Forks, N.D.

SIR: The Drummonds' article is timely, appropriate and credible.

JOHN W. HOLMES
Austin, Minn.

SIR: The news is truly slanted and it's high time the public is warned. Thank you for this service.

C. C. MOSELEY
Jackson Hole, Wyo.

SIR: It is alarming how fast, and often, the major TV networks furnish a forum for the internal enemies of our country. Moreover, it is equally alarming how many big-name reporters on TV editorialize in support of the handful of U.S. Senators who, in the name of peace, can find nothing wrong with our internal and external enemies, but everything wrong with any opposition to them.

H. E. STOCKBURGER
Wheaton, Ill.

SIR: Compliments on your coverage of current happenings here and throughout the world, and commendations for publishing "How Reliable Is Our News?"

ROBERT C. BURKHOLDER
Ogden, Utah

SIR: I hope that The American Legion, nationally and through its Posts, will follow up on the article and play a leading role in doing what is possible to encourage news media to examine pros and cons of the way news coverage is usually handled. We can also encourage readers and listeners, who would like to have a better balance of good news presented with the bad, to communicate with the media. As to the distortions, slantings and falsifications that occur from time to time, even though some of these instances are documented by the Drummonds, there is probably little that the average citizen can do. It is up to the media themselves to improve, but the citizens can ask for balance in news.

ARTHUR J. LARSON
Portland, Ore.

ENTERTAINMENT CHAIRMEN

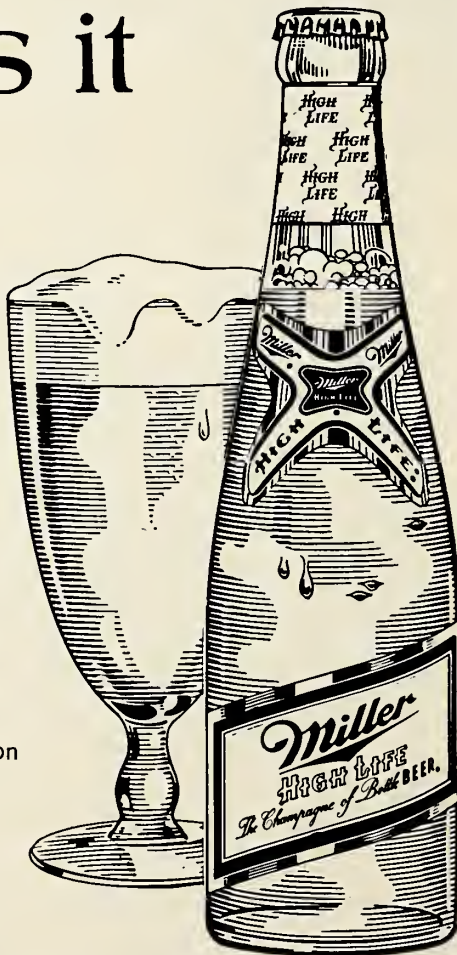
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The Champagne of Bottle Beer

SIR: The article should be on every thinking American's "must read" list to put the current period of unrest in the proper perspective. I am cutting out the article's list of "what is right about America" to keep for future use to show some of my friends who believe that nothing is right and everything is wrong about America.

CHARLES E. SKIDMORE, JR.
San Francisco, Calif.

SIR: The article is an outstanding piece of work on a most timely and important subject. It should be required reading for every person making claim to the title of journalist, reporter or editor. My congratulations to Roscoe and Geoffrey Drummond.

CHARLES K. HENSCHEN
Alliance, Ohio

SIR: Everyone who can should read this article because it points out a most dangerous trend of our national news media. Any Mississippian can vouch for the fact that, in general, the national press, radio and television are past masters at the art of grotesque distortion.

DAVE WOMACK
Belzoni, Miss.

SAFETY IS NO ACCIDENT

SIR: "A Look at Accidents Where You Work" (June) is a timely and very much appreciated article. In the illustrations, you show a photo of a Clark forklift truck with the operator who was killed by a falling bale. While the article did not fault the forklift, I would like to point out that Clark forklift trucks now have overhead impact guards and rails to prevent what happened in the photo. No question that some of the older models—not used for high-lift material handling—did not have such guards.

FRANK S. SPERTI
Battle Creek, Mich.

THE LEGION VS. CAMPUS VIOLENCE

SIR: It was most gratifying to note the strong stand taken by the Legion's National Executive Committee with respect to violence on college campuses. Under the guise of academic freedom, anarchists have been treated as noble citizens. Failure to recognize certain groups as arch enemies of the American way of life has made for one of the most pathetic chapters in our history.

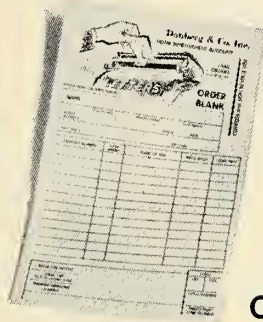
FRANK R. COLEMAN
Dillwyn, Va.

LIGHTING TOMB OF UNKNOWNNS

SIR: Thank you so much for the most generous gift of The American Legion to provide lighting at the Tomb of the Unknowns. As residents of southwest Washington, my husband and I look to the hills of Virginia and we are thrilled with our view of the inspirational glow on our western skyline. We concur that it is most appropriate that the Tomb be lighted so that we all may enjoy its beauty throughout the day and night and ponder its significance.

MRS. RUSSELL W. HARPER
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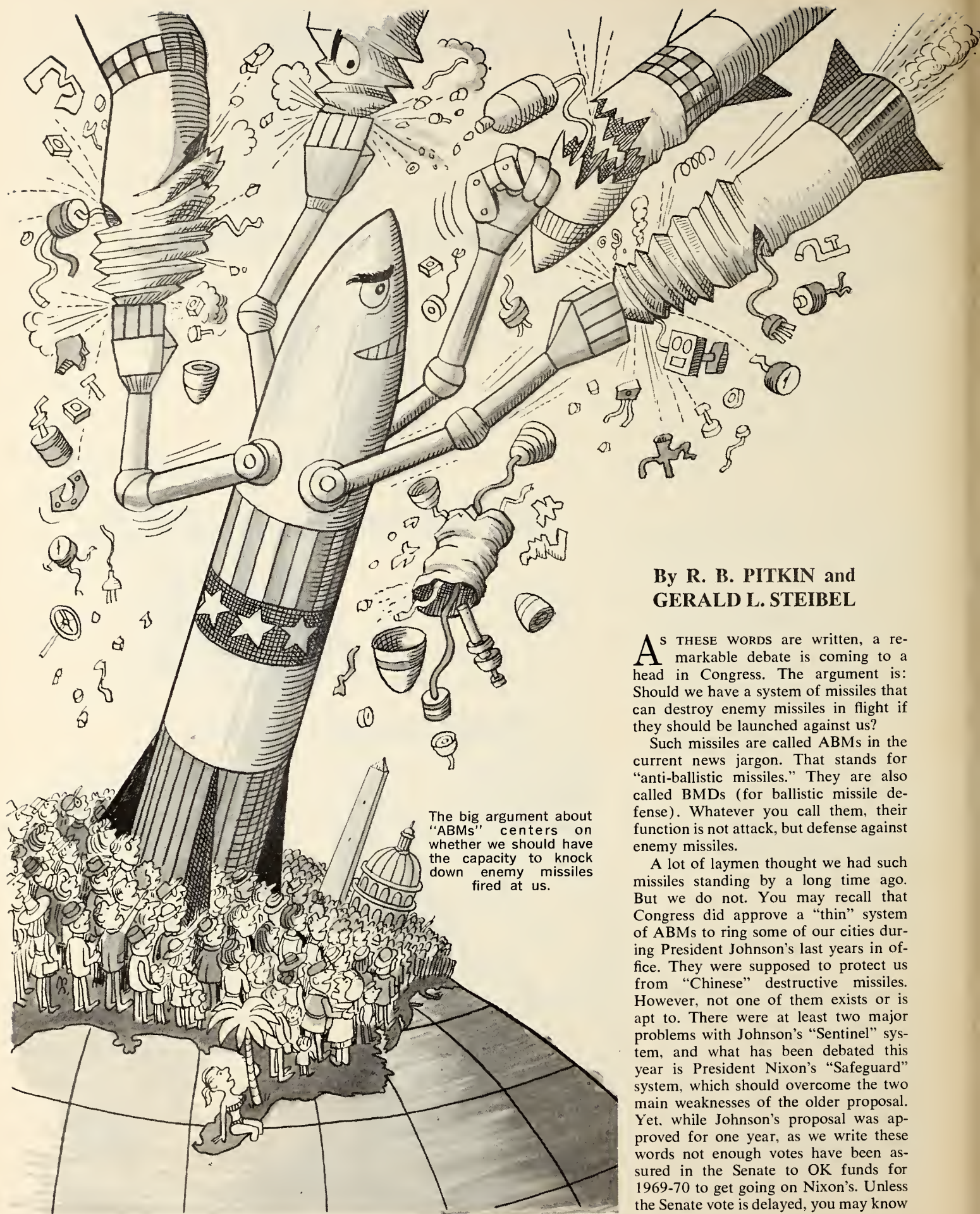
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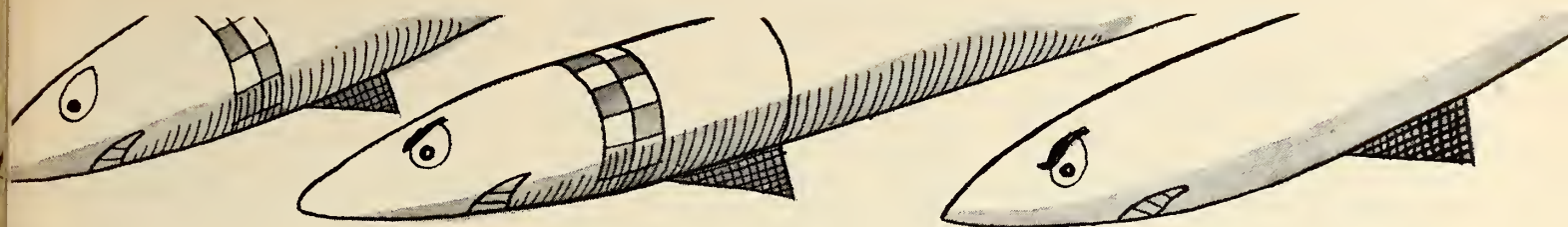


By R. B. PITKIN and
GERALD L. STEIBEL

AS THESE WORDS are written, a remarkable debate is coming to a head in Congress. The argument is: Should we have a system of missiles that can destroy enemy missiles in flight if they should be launched against us?

Such missiles are called ABMs in the current news jargon. That stands for "anti-ballistic missiles." They are also called BMDs (for ballistic missile defense). Whatever you call them, their function is not attack, but defense against enemy missiles.

A lot of laymen thought we had such missiles standing by a long time ago. But we do not. You may recall that Congress did approve a "thin" system of ABMs to ring some of our cities during President Johnson's last years in office. They were supposed to protect us from "Chinese" destructive missiles. However, not one of them exists or is apt to. There were at least two major problems with Johnson's "Sentinel" system, and what has been debated this year is President Nixon's "Safeguard" system, which should overcome the two main weaknesses of the older proposal. Yet, while Johnson's proposal was approved for one year, as we write these words not enough votes have been assured in the Senate to OK funds for 1969-70 to get going on Nixon's. Unless the Senate vote is delayed, you may know



HOW IMPORTANT IS MISSILE DEFENSE?

A look at this year's big national debate on an anti-ballistic missile system that has seen two Presidents clash with Congress over its need.

its outcome by the time you read this. If the vote is "no," then for at least another year we will be making no progress toward putting some clothes on our nakedness in the face of a missile attack against us. If it's "yes," then for at least the next year we'll be making headway.

A lot of the debate about ABMs is based on guesses about what the Soviets will do or can do. In fact, the most rational arguments against our having any ABMs stand almost entirely on such guesses. If the guesses are right, the arguments are reasonable up to a point (if you think it is reasonable for us to gamble our lives on guesses about the Soviets).

Other arguments against ABMs are not so respectable. One is that they won't work and can't be made to work. That is simply untrue. The Soviets tested one against a missile in flight in 1962, showed one off at a parade in Moscow in 1964 and since 1966 have been installing a whole system of them.

ABMs, as proposed by the Nixon Administration, are related to three possible levels of missile warfare—a small attack on us, a large attack on us or no attack on us.

The first level deals with what happens if a lone missile or two or three were fired at us. This could conceivably happen if one of those "fail safe" things

occurred. Say an overeager Russian officer fires one or two at us in some crisis before his superiors can stop him. Or a small country gets its hands on a few, as Cuba almost did, and sends one at us out of sheer recklessness.

What happens then? The way we are set up now we have 1,054 intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) in hardened landbased silos, and more than 650 submarine-based Polaris missiles—all weapons of destruction against people and cities. We can let loose destruction at the source of a lone missile and hope our counterblow gets through, but we can't knock that incoming missile down. Even if the hot line got to us in seconds and somehow persuaded us that a lone missile wasn't the start of the Big War, we'd still have to take that missile. If it were well aimed, we'd lose at least a whole city. We have nothing to destroy it in flight. Only an ABM can do that.

The second level is the other extreme. Another nation launches an all-out nuclear war against us. If we have by then (and it takes time) a good system of ABMs, what good would they be? Nobody has challenged the 1967 testimony of former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara that they might save from 80 million to 110 million lives—depending on how much we want to spend—if the projected loss of life without them is

120 million. This, of course, is a guess, but the only fault that has been found with it is that the ABMs couldn't provide an "impenetrable shield," as McNamara put it, and save us from any damage at all. In fact, the rather loosely bandied claim that ABMs "won't work" is really based on the common knowledge that they couldn't make us immune to *all* damage. In honesty to our people it should be fairly stated that "won't work" could mean saving 80 million or more lives in the most intolerable of situations. Mr. McNamara, it should be noted, was not arguing for ABMs, but against them, based on his belief in 1967 that we should increase our offensive strength to discourage an all-out nuclear attack.

But he changed his position later, as did President Johnson and McNamara's immediate successor, Clark Clifford. And for good reason. By late 1967, the Russians had moved rapidly to cancel out the peacemaking power of our weapons as they were—and still are.

This brings us to the third level of nuclear possibilities, the level of so preparing ourselves that we need not fear an attack by anyone but a madman. (Though the ABMs might take care of the madman, too.) Our actual policy has long been based on having enough nuclear missile strength so that even if we were hit by surprise, we'd have

CONTINUED How Important is Missile Defense?

enough undamaged missiles left to strike our attacker a mortal blow. That being so, he wouldn't dare strike the first blow, and there would never be a nuclear war.

Some years ago we halted the expansion of our land-based missiles at their present 1,054. Any more, it was adjudged, would just provide "overkill"—that is, the ability to do far more destruction to an attacker than would ever be needed to stay his hand.

If we genuinely do have "overkill" power, then, of course, it is senseless to keep on adding to our attack power. And (except for defense against an irrational attack) we have little need for ABMs because nobody is ever going to launch any missiles against us, or try to blackmail us with threats of having superior power. But do we still have assured "overkill" power?

Not everything that alarmed President Johnson, and then President Nixon, into seeking ABMs in a hurry, from 1967 on, is necessarily known. Dr. Edward Teller, the hydrogen-bomb expert, recently urged Congress to get an ABM program going on a year-to-year basis at least. He noted that time was running out to get a defense against launched missiles under way (it could take years), and he said in effect that Congress cannot safely keep postponing all action, in view of what is and is not known.

What is known? Chiefly that the Soviets have taken three major steps to offset the peacekeeping power of our attack missiles. Each step either gives them more offensive power, or tends to neutralize the threat of our weapons to deter them, or both.

First, they are greatly expanding the number and power of their missiles of attack. The London Institute for Strategic Studies estimates that the Soviets now have about 200 more land-based missiles than we do, and are on the way to installing about 2,500 of them in all (more than double ours in number). Some opponents of our ABM have tended to kiss this off as more "overkill"—that is, no matter how many they might build, the Russians still wouldn't dare launch them and couldn't threaten us with them. What our fewer missiles could do in retaliation is still enough to scare them out of starting anything.

If the number of the projected Soviet missiles seems like foolish "overkill," the enormous power of some of their individual warheads can easily be portrayed in the same way. Both the Soviet Union and the United States have been depending chiefly on one megaton warheads, which is 50 times the power of those we used in WW2 and more than enough to wipe out a city. Yet the Soviets are building from 400 to 500 SS-9 triple

warheads, with from five to 25 megatons each—and Soviet warheads of 50 and 100 megatons appear to be on the way.

It is extremely costly for the Soviets to set up such great numbers of tremendously powerful missile-borne warheads, so it is dangerous for us to base our policy on a belief that they are just being stupid in creating so much more strength than they could possibly ever need. The expense they are going to argue that they have a clear purpose in mind.

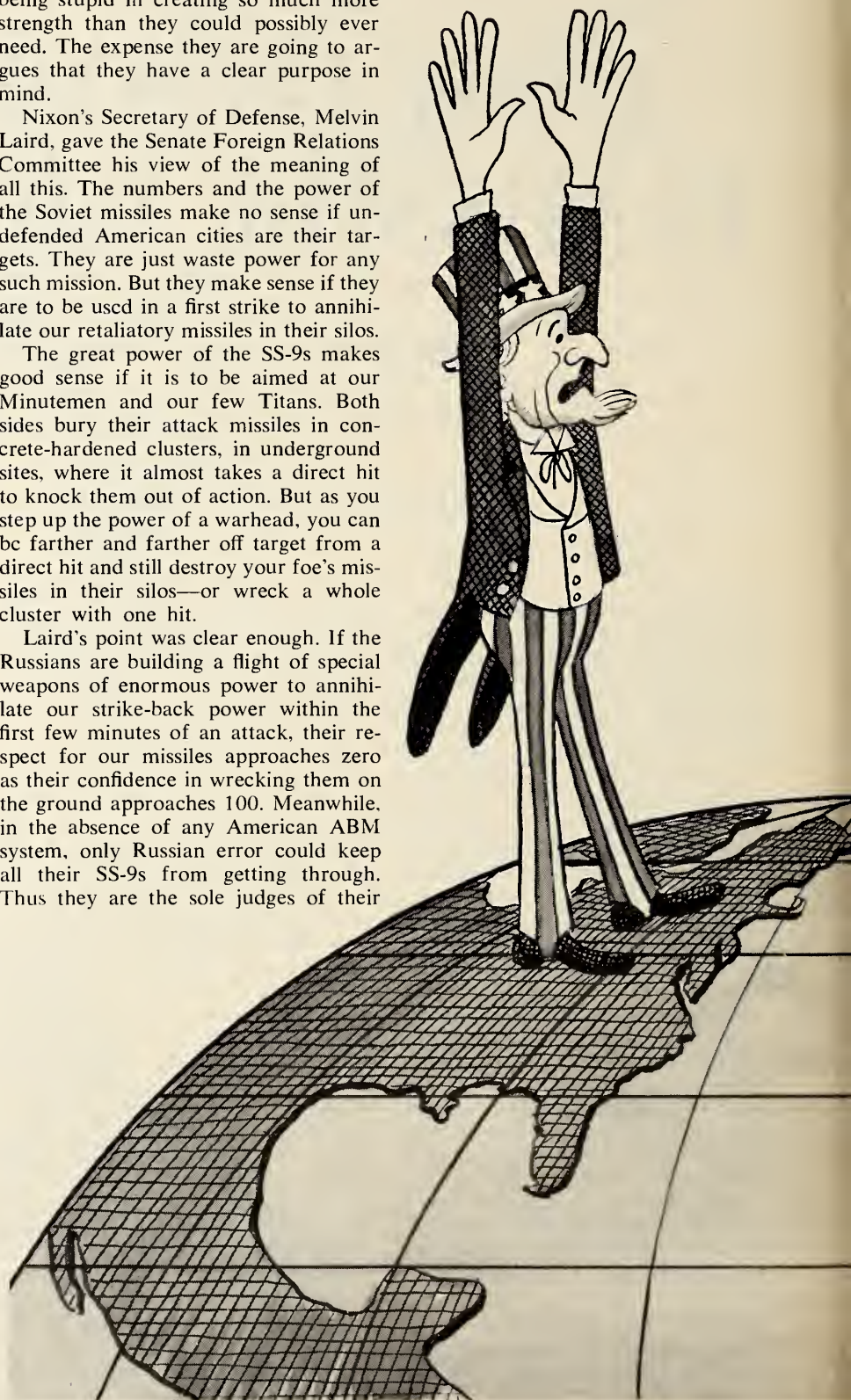
Nixon's Secretary of Defense, Melvin Laird, gave the Senate Foreign Relations Committee his view of the meaning of all this. The numbers and the power of the Soviet missiles make no sense if undefended American cities are their targets. They are just waste power for any such mission. But they make sense if they are to be used in a first strike to annihilate our retaliatory missiles in their silos.

The great power of the SS-9s makes good sense if it is to be aimed at our Minutemen and our few Titans. Both sides bury their attack missiles in concrete-hardened clusters, in underground sites, where it almost takes a direct hit to knock them out of action. But as you step up the power of a warhead, you can be farther and farther off target from a direct hit and still destroy your foe's missiles in their silos—or wreck a whole cluster with one hit.

Laird's point was clear enough. If the Russians are building a flight of special weapons of enormous power to annihilate our strike-back power within the first few minutes of an attack, their respect for our missiles approaches zero as their confidence in wrecking them on the ground approaches 100. Meanwhile, in the absence of any American ABM system, only Russian error could keep all their SS-9s from getting through. Thus they are the sole judges of their

chances of success, and our own power to deter them by owning undefended missiles becomes ever more imaginary.

Senate Foreign Relations Chairman J. William Fulbright (Ark.) said that he was sure the Soviets still feared our missiles enough to stay their hand, and he told Laird that Laird was just trying to scare Congress to death with his description of the SS-9s so that it would vote



money for ABMs. This hardly seems fair to either Laird or the American people. If the Soviets are building superbombs capable of wrecking our retaliatory missiles on a previously impossible scale, it's Laird's duty as Defense Secretary to tell Congress and the people, and not hold back because the news is unpleasant.

Just what those SS-9s could do to wreck our missiles on the ground is, of course, guesswork. Nuclear physicist

Ralph Lapp, who is a consultant to Nuclear Science Service in Washington, has been campaigning mightily against our setting up an ABM system. He contends that from half to three-fourths of our Minutemen would survive any blow that the Soviets could level at us by the mid-1970s, and about half of them would be able to hit back effectively. He means without any ABMs. That's enough to deter an attack on us, he suggests. Even

if he's right, which is doubtful, his guess doesn't extend beyond seven or eight years from now. That's about when we could have a full ABM system operational if we start now. And that's when the Soviets could have over 400 SS-9s, at their present rate of installation.

Lapp's opposition to ABMs as a scientist is often hard to follow. Writing in the New York Times Magazine he took the position of a spokesman for the American people, which he simply is not. He professed that the people were up in arms against the ABM, though a Harris Poll that week showed 47% for ABMs, 26% against and 27% not sure.

The people were bound to be against the ABM, he said, because they were "wearied of the war in Vietnam, dismayed and disturbed by the North Korean capture of the intelligence ship *Pueblo* and resentful of the continued diversion of dollars from the domestic front to defense."

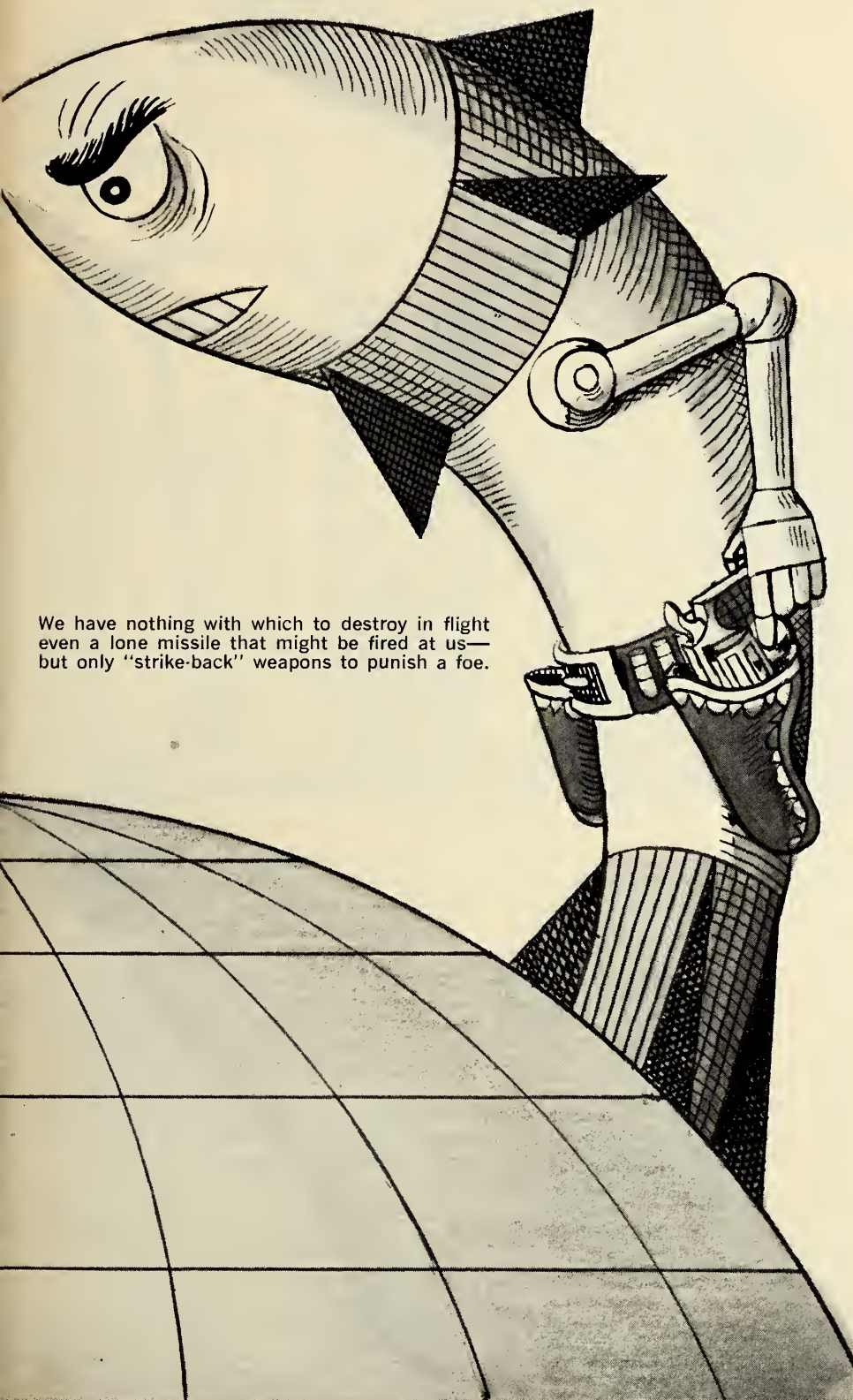
Since it wasn't really the people, but Lapp, who was talking, this is an excellent insight into the mind of one of several distinguished scientists who have diluted opposition to ABMs with emotional, irrelevant, non-scientific reasons. The *Pueblo*, the Vietnam war, hatred of the military or a desire to divert the funds to other causes hardly have a place in a discussion of whether we now need ABMs if we are to continue to maintain a stance that will prevent nuclear war.

If Lapp thinks most of our missiles would survive anything the Soviets could throw at them for some years hence without any more protection than earth and concrete, what do our responsible officials believe? Defense Department research chief John Foster contends that only a tenth—or about 100—of our land-based missiles would survive a Soviet attack by the SS-9s. Ordinary people have no way of judging who is right, or why there is that wide a gap between the thinking of two highly qualified men.

Foster has the responsibility, and, in the end, so does President Nixon, who plainly goes with Foster.

If Foster is right, the Soviets can expect us to launch 100 missiles if they attack first. Laird fears that 425 SS-9s might destroy all but 50 or so of our Minutemen in one strike. But in any case it is not up to Laird, Foster or Lapp, it is only up to the Soviets to decide at what stage they can destroy enough of our stuff on the ground if we leave it all defenseless.

They are building to destroy our strike-back power. Whether it takes 100 or 1,000 SS-9s, so long as they don't have to risk guessing how many we can knock down, the initiative is theirs. At some point, without any worry about our defenses so long as we lack ABMs, they can decide they have enough to cut our re-



We have nothing with which to destroy in flight even a lone missile that might be fired at us—but only "strike-back" weapons to punish a foe.

How Important is Missile Defense?

taliatory launchings back to some figure like 100 or 70 or you name it.

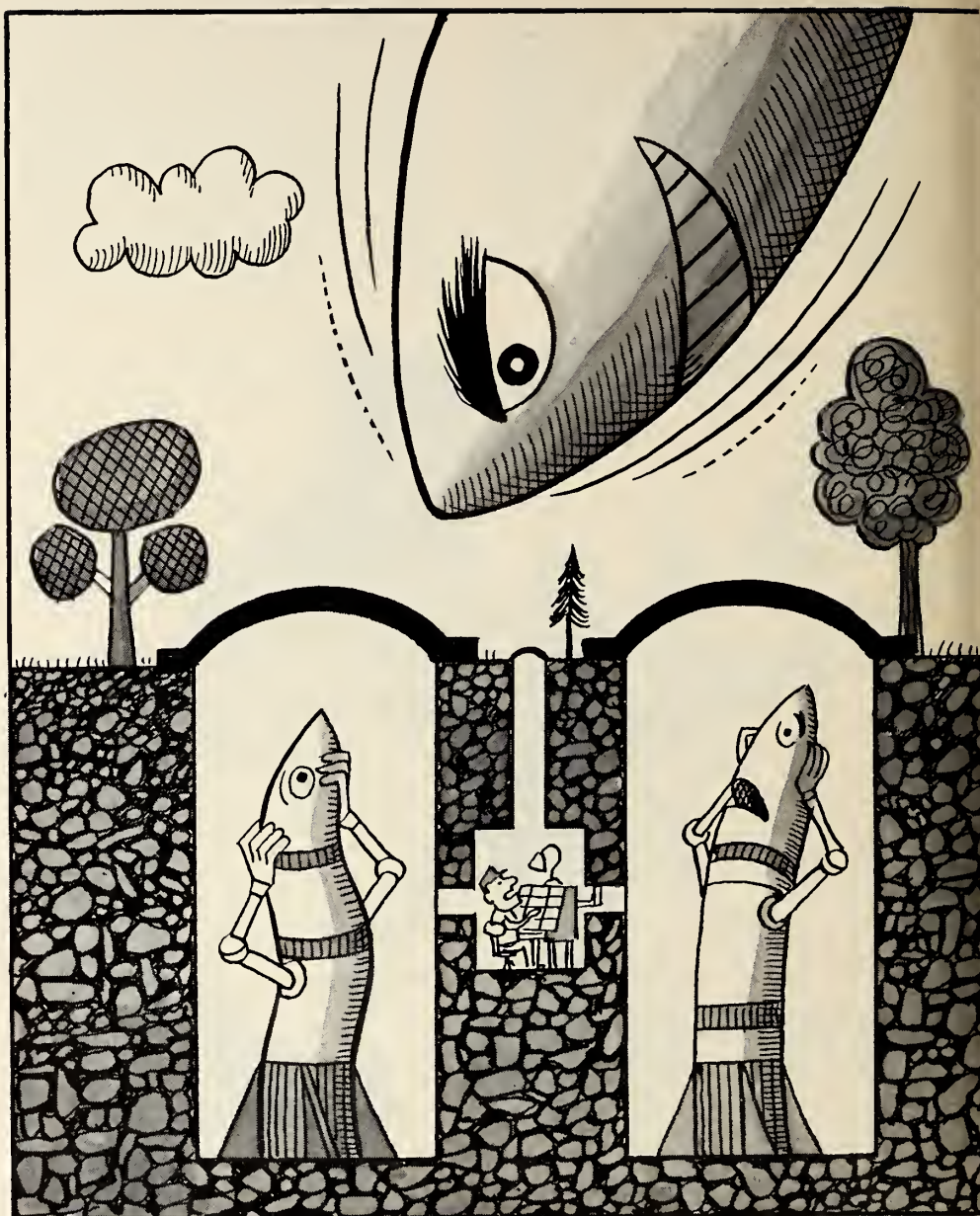
Whatever they decide, it would be a "safe" figure for them in view of the second thing the Soviets have been pushing ahead since 1966—their own ABM system. It's now seven years since the Soviets test-fired their first ABM against a missile in flight and we've never launched one and have none in operation. In view of McNamara's estimate that we could whittle away as much as 90% of the damage of a full-scale attack on us with our own ABMs, it would be tempting fate to suppose that the Soviet ABM system could not whittle 100 or so American missiles down to only a few while still in flight.

This offers us an uncomfortable equation—the possibility that by the mid-1970s the Soviet Union could launch 2,000 or more missiles against us with the expectation that they'd all get through, while no more than a handful of ours might be expected to weather destruction on the ground here or interception by the Soviets in flight.

Meanwhile, the Soviets are proceeding with steps, some of which are ominous, to save themselves as much as possible from the effects of any American missiles that might get through. They are training their people in civil defense, almost from the cradle to the grave. It begins in the lower grades and never stops. They are developing energetic and elaborate steps, in fine detail, to save their population from the effects of an attack. The subways in many of their larger cities have been designed to serve as deep shelters, too.

While all of this further reduces the potential effectiveness of any American retaliation to a Soviet attack on us, Princeton's Prof. Eugene Wigner finds another Soviet civil defense program to be "frightening." They have "elaborate plans for the evacuation of their cities . . . in the minutest detail," he reports. Professor Wigner, holder of four of the highest honors that can go to an American scientist, ranks near the top of American experts on Soviet civil defense. Among such experts, plans to evacuate cities are menacing. It's generally conceded that there's no time to evacuate a city once enemy missiles are on the way. Only a nation that plans to strike the first blow—hence knows the day, hour and minute—can have the time to profit from detailed plans to empty their cities. But "evacuation is . . . now at the center of the Soviet program," Professor Wigner reports.

What we have said to this point goes to



The Soviets are building huge warheads capable of wrecking our underground Minutemen.

the guts of why first Johnson, then Nixon, wanted us to get started pronto on an ABM system.

The rapid growth of Soviet attack power, and the Russian steps to neutralize the peacemaking power of our own missiles so alarmed both of them that they laid their prestige and their influence with Congress on the line to front for ABMs—but fast.

Both were shrewd enough politically to know that they would be subjected to the very attacks in Congress, in the press and on TV that have in fact resulted. But they pushed ahead anyway.

If the reader wonders why they knew that they'd meet intense resistance to a proposal better to safeguard the nation, the opposition to ABMs has not even pretended to be subtle about it.

At the bottom level of resistance we have seen "protest demonstrators" toting placards saying "Down With ABM,"

while ABM has become a prime dirty word to American Communists, be they of the Chinese, Cuban or Soviet school. This is the enemy talking, of course, and needs no further elaboration.

A more important level of resistance is found right in Congress among those who openly say that they'd like to appropriate more of the Defense budget for more popular programs here at home. They particularly like to equate Defense spending with such things as the anti-poverty program, as if national defense and welfare-like programs were interchangeable. Irrelevant as it is, this is a potent political argument. If all other things were equal, a politician would rather show his constituents how he appropriated money to satisfy their immediate desires, rather than for hardware for their future safety that will work best if it is never used.

President Johnson had enough respect for the raw political appeal of this kind

ILLUSTRATED BY JAMES FLORA



They have been installing defense missiles for three years, with about 70 operational.

of opposition to emphasize that he only wanted a "thin" ABM system (i.e.: to play down the cost). Since he proposed to protect cities, a "thin" system couldn't easily be explained as a worthwhile one against the Soviet power to attack cities. So he said he wanted it to protect us from "Chinese" missiles. They might be ready in small numbers about the time we could have ABMs operational if we'd gone ahead with them last year.

Nobody was deceived by this. Americans and Soviets alike understood that he was after the beginnings of something to knock down Soviet missiles, and nobody supposed that, once his Sentinels had been installed, those in control would inquire into the nationality of an approaching missile before knocking it down.

Since Johnson's language made his proposal politically palatable, and the majority of Congress was of his party, his Sentinel ABM program was approved.

It ran into trouble when hardly any city wanted it, each one being morally certain that having ABMs around it would make it Target #1 in a Soviet attack. Only two Sentinel sites were started, one near Pittsburgh and one near Boston. (Both have been, in effect, ploughed under.) Meanwhile, there was no answer to the objection that to defend each city adequately against Soviet attack would require a perfectly enormous setup of ABMs, and the *real* concern was over the great Soviet menace and not the limited Chinese one.

When President Nixon took office, he proposed the more sensible and forthright Safeguard system. Let's defend our land-based missiles and our command centers with ABMs, not our cities, he proposed. This is feasible, though it is still offered as a "thin" system. There are less than 20 sites to protect. No city becomes more of a prime target, thereby. If we protect our attack missiles the So-

viets will have lost their assurance that SS-9s or warheads of any power can get through in time to stop us from retaliating against an attack. Hence we'd have moved back toward the peacemaking balance of power that has been our true policy all along.

Another kind of opposition to our having defensive missiles helps explain the mystery of the intense opposition to Nixon's plan, when it overcomes the major objections to Johnson's. This is the widespread, well-publicized, emotional and irrational opposition which has chosen to make the defeat of the ABM a convenient club for various political, personal and ideological grievances. Even some Senators have minced no words in opposing the ABM as a way of "punishing" the military, or the so-called "military-industrial complex."

This is highly attractive reasoning to some extremely vocal minorities. Draft-card burners, Vietnam war protestors, the various "militants" for this and that who are mad at The Establishment readily follow such leadership. A club to beat The Establishment with is what they want. We have already seen so outstanding a nuclear expert as Lapp making the *Pueblo* incident a reason to oppose the ABM, and a recent two-page ad by a major book publisher in the New York Times summoned opposition to ABMs in huge black letters on the basis that we never had to use the bomb shelters that some people built some years back.

What these approaches lack in good reasoning they more than make up for in emotional wallop and in their appeal to headline writers. They have gotten far more publicity than the detailed, painstaking exposition of the hard military facts by defense experts.

Whenever public debate is based on irrelevant hostility, it can frustrate all attempts at intelligent discussion. Consider this dilemma of Professor Wigner in a debate with Cornell's Prof. Hans Bethe about ABMs. Professor Wigner is the Princeton scientist whom we have already quoted on Soviet civil defense and city evacuation plans. Bethe is almost as distinguished. Both men are Nobel Prize winners in the sciences. A year and more ago, Bethe was bringing his scientific reputation to bear against President Johnson's Sentinel ABM system. This year he was opposing Nixon's Safeguard system, while Professor Wigner was arguing for the Nixon proposal as an urgent national necessity.

The two men met in a panel debate on ABMs before The American Physical Society last April 29. Professor Wigner pointed out that when the Johnson system was being considered by Congress, Professor Bethe had testified against it, and had volunteered, instead, the very

(Continued on page 47)

By DAVID LOTH

THE ANNALS of fraud record some fascinating characters who have found as many ways to cheat for a living as to work for it. Almost any honest occupation has its swindlers. Those whose specialty is to inspire the confidence of their victims are the elite of the profession. Before we look at some of the real artists at work, let's take a broad view of the swindle field.

Nearly all good con men fleece the sucker through his own greed, though some depend upon faith, hope or charity to lend a hand. Swindles that make some use of man's better nature include religious or mystical cults whose prophets live high on promises of salvation; quacks who undertake to cure anything from cancer to dandruff, and collectors for "worthy causes" of which they are the sole beneficiaries. Hope inspired the hundreds of aging men who paid "Goat Gland" Brinkley \$1,500 apiece to restore or stimulate their virility. Free charity is so appealing that one expert, to prove a point to the police, collected \$15 in a few minutes on a street corner with a sign: "Fund to Aid the Widow of the Unknown Soldier."

Commercial frauds range from sellers of a dollar item that never gets delivered to "Match King" Ivar Kreuger, who built European match monopolies into holding companies—400 of them—that bilked investors of a billion dollars by the time he shot himself in Paris in 1932. Samuel Insull used the same general idea—only his were utilities—in the same era.

Many who do not bother with the big front that these two created for themselves do almost as well. The belief that a con man has a secret that will double your money in a few months (or maybe overnight) has milked thousands of people ever since John Law's "Mississippi bubble" burst in Paris in 1720. One of his early London imitators collected a fortune selling shares in a company without ever revealing its name or what it was going to do. Charles Ponzi, of Boston, upon whom several hundred thousand people pressed their money in the belief that he could manipulate international postal money orders in some miraculous fashion, was the best known American in this swindle field.

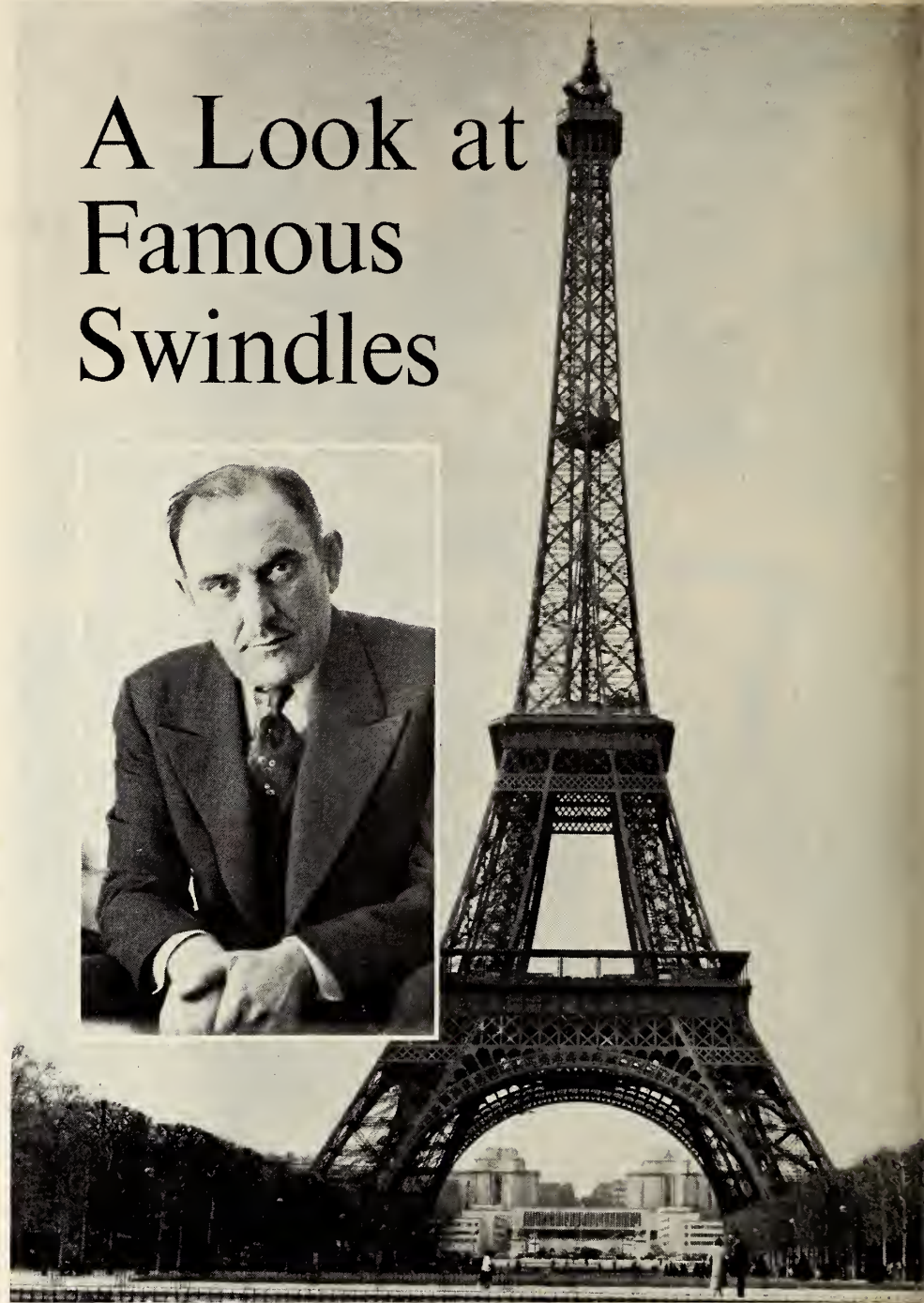
Commercial frauds trap canny businessmen, too. Donald Coster, whose real name was Musica, acquired and looted a major drug company, Mc Kesson & Robbins, on sheer hocus-pocus. Tino de Angelis took other businessmen for \$200 million in what has been called "The Great Salad Oil Swindle."

Land frauds are in a class by themselves. Eager purchasers of Florida swamps and Arizona deserts are enduring testimony to man's innate desire for

A Look at Famous Swindles



NEW YORK DAILY NEWS PHOTO



Count Victor Lustig (inset), believed to be the only man who sold the Eiffel Tower twice.

a piece of the earth he can call his own. But the real con artist in this field is the one who can get others to pay him for land they already own. We'll take a look at the greatest of these—Jim Reavis.

The bait of something-for-nothing—well, almost nothing—is as old as history, and still takes uncounted millions from American pocketbooks every year. Even Al Capone, at the peak of his racketeering power, fell for it. The artist who took Capone's money, Victor Lustig, lived to tell the tale—and to join him in Alcatraz many years later.

Some gifted con men specialize in variations on a theme of gambling. The victim is so sure that he's on the inside

of a fixed horse race or crooked card game that he literally begs the swindler to take his money. Con man "Yellow Kid" Weil used half a hundred of these variations. The Yellow Kid was a master impersonator. His victims just knew he was a close associate of J. P. Morgan or an eminent European engineer or anyone he chose to be.

Victor Lustig, who dubbed himself Count at an early age, was the Yellow Kid's equal. Lustig is believed to have been the only man who ever sold Paris' Eiffel Tower twice—and to hard-headed French businessmen at that. Let's watch Count Lustig at work.

As a boy in Czechoslovakia, he learned German, French, Italian and

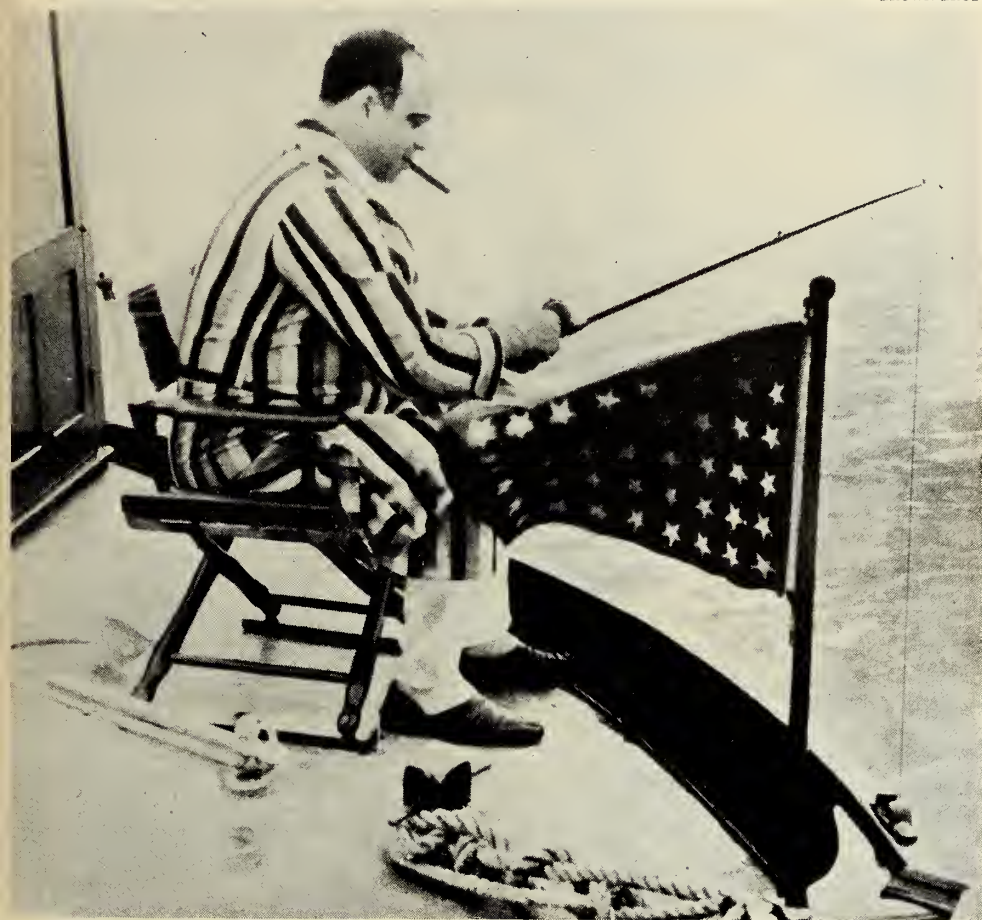
A glimpse at a few of the outstanding schemes

that some of our best con men have pulled off.

English. Then he went to Paris where he was admitted into several gambling rackets. For a season he fleeced passengers on transatlantic liners. To move up to bigger things, the Count needed operating capital. In his case it was \$50,000 in genuine government bonds, bought with his winnings at cards. Posing as a great landowner driven from

victim's attention is riveted upon an irresistibly attractive deal, in this case an inflated price for a run-down farm. At the last minute, casually and incidentally, comes the switch to the real point the con man had in mind all along, cashing bonds, sight unseen. The banker was so intent upon gulling a stranger that he was an easy mark. Amazing how

BROWN BROS.



Even Al Capone (above) was taken for thousands by a neat game of Lustig's.

his Baltic estates after the Russian Revolution, Count Victor offered a Kansas banker three or four times as much as a particular undesirable Kansas farm was worth. He said he would pay for it with half his perfectly good bonds. Would the banker cash the other half so he could start to buy machinery and stock? Of course.

After a happy celebration of the closing, at the Count's expense, the banker departed with the packet of bonds. His joy in having cheated the silly foreigner lasted until he opened the packet and found strips of newspaper. Count Victor was long gone with his nice bonds and \$25,000 of the banker's cash.

Experts call this "the switch." The

sure (and correct) Lustig was that a banker, of all people, would never look at the bonds when in that frame of mind!

Lustig needed greater finesse in dealing with Al Capone. The mightiest of Chicago mobsters would hardly let himself be fooled without having punishment executed by hired killers. But Lustig finally figured a way to get some of Capone's money.

With his own reputation in the criminal world it was easy to get to Capone with a proposition. Given \$50,000 in cash, Lustig said, he would undertake to double it in two months. The gangster promptly counted out fifty \$1,000 bills. It was a deal, he agreed, but remember, bring back \$100,000 in 60 days or else.

The Count made his most elegant bow. At the nearest bank he put the money in a safe deposit box, and left at once for the East on other affairs.

A little more than two months later he came back, picked up the cash and called on Capone again to say he'd failed. As Lustig told the story, the gang boss was furious. But before he could summon his thugs, Lustig said with mournful dignity:

"This is most embarrassing to me, Mr. Capone. Things didn't work out the way I had hoped. Believe me, I should have loved to make some money for you, and for myself. I need it. But here's your money back."

Capone could hardly believe it. He'd assumed that he'd get \$100,000 or nothing. He'd never heard of a con man who got his hands on so much money and then let go.

"You're honest!" he exclaimed. "If you're in a fix, here's five to help you out," and he handed over five of the \$1,000 bills. That was what Lustig had been after all along.

Count Victor said that playing the part of an honest man was perhaps the most difficult role he ever attempted. But the trick on which he most prided himself was the pretended sale of the Eiffel Tower. This is how he worked it:

Sitting at a cafe table in Paris, he read a newspaper item reporting that the famous landmark needed repairs. That gave him enough to go on. He had letterheads printed with the name of the French Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, and rented a conference room at the fashionable Hotel Crillon. Letters to five leading scrap metal dealers invited them to meet the Ministry's Deputy Director General at the hotel on a matter too confidential to be discussed in the office.

The secret he disclosed was that the Eiffel Tower had to be torn down. To avoid public outcry, the Cabinet had decided to do nothing until contracts for demolition and disposal had been let. The five visitors were asked to submit bids for the resulting 7,000 tons of high-grade iron scrap.

After talking with the five, the Count picked as his victim a dealer whose aggressive manner seemed to cloak feelings of insecurity. In due course this one was informed that he was the highest bidder. However, he seemed a little suspicious; Lustig decided he needed something to convince him he really was seeing a Deputy Director General.

Over a particularly good lunch, therefore, the Count confided to his new friend that the life of a Director General's Deputy was hard. He might be dismissed if the government changed and the salary was too small to keep up a proper front. The scrap merchant, who had done business with corrupt officials

before, could take a hint. He assured Lustig he knew how these things were done, and slipped a wad of banknotes under the table. This was a pleasant dividend, but its main value was that the merchant was now certain he was dealing with a civil servant. Soon after, when Lustig had cashed the man's check for the Eiffel Tower, he sent the scrap-metal dealer a handsomely beribboned and sealed document.

For weeks, from the safety of a luxury hotel in Vienna, the Count watched the Paris papers to learn what happened when his dupe tried to collect the Eiffel Tower. But no word appeared. The dealer apparently realized that he had little chance of getting his money back and would only be laughed at in the press and by his friends if he complained. So after a time, the Count returned to Paris and sold the Eiffel Tower all over again. He never did say how much he got for it.

Of course some people did go to the police. As a result, Lustig was arrested no fewer than 47 times on fraud charges. He never was convicted. At the worst he made restitution. Most of the time the complaining witness thought better of exposing himself to ridicule.

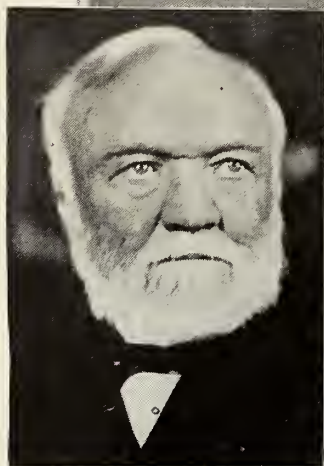
Typical of the ease with which Lustig avoided jail was his deal with the Kansas banker. Caught in the East, he was being taken back to Kansas by a detective and the banker's lawyer, who had supervised the chase. The Count suggested it would be fatal to the bank and its chief officer's reputation if depositors learned how gullible the financier really was and how he tried to cheat a poor nobleman in a Kansas real estate deal. To keep all this from coming out at the trial, Lustig was willing to give back \$24,000. He insisted on retaining \$1,000 for his out-of-pocket expenses. The banker agreed.

As long as he kept to con games, the Count was invulnerable. But in the depths of the Great Depression, he became chief distributor for a counterfeiter of \$100 bills. Treasury agents tracked him down for his 48th arrest. This one took. The sentence was 20 years, and Victor Lustig died before he was eligible for parole.

Yellow Kid Weil could assume as many different roles as a character actor, though he usually posed as a rich man. He said one reason for his success was that his dupes thought he had more money than they did. They may have been right. He estimated his swindles brought him \$8 million in the nearly 50 years he worked, an average of about \$160,000 a year, so he always was able to indulge expensive tastes.

He boasted that he conned only people who could afford the losses and were

WIDE WORLD PHOTOS



Andrew Carnegie, whose name Cassie Chadwick cashed in on to live like a millionairess . . . for a while.

greedier than he was. Perhaps this is why he is so well liked—at 90-odd he still lives. In an informal poll of some of the country's leading crime writers, members of the Mystery Writers of America, when the question was asked, "Who is your favorite con man?" the answer was "the Yellow Kid" three to one.

The Kid was born in Chicago and early in life decided he had no taste for his parents' grocery store. Before he was old enough to shave, he was hanging around race tracks and pool rooms. Then, as assistant to an old-fashioned medicine man who worked rural Illinois, he learned to assess the gullibility of his fellows. But selling fake silver spoons, gold watches and marvelous elixirs was small improvement over selling groceries. Weil went back to the city to earn his living from suckers whose money he felt he need not be ashamed to take.

He loved horse racing. A great deal of his ingenuity was spent on supporting himself and a small stable by appearing to have a sure thing that he could be persuaded to share. Getting the victim to believe in a fixed race was his standby.



INTO HER WEB OF GOLD

THIS MAGNETIC SPIDER LURED THE FLIES OF FINANCE.

It Was a Tempting Place, and Even Now She Says That They Are Safe, But There Seems to be Doubt—Fascinating Mrs. Chadwick.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 9.—The financial audacity of a woman has created one of the greatest sensations of modern times. The case in which Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick is the central figure is so complicated as to mystify the clear-

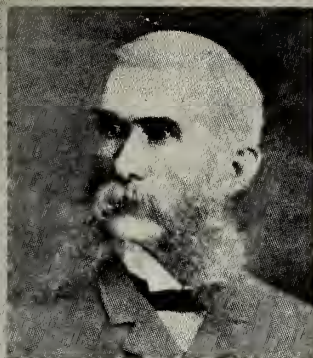
Cleveland's Cassie Chadwick (in oval) and a news story shortly after her arrest.

For several years he raked in enough money even for him with the help of a handsome horse that would have been a dead loss to another owner. The animal ran an early morning trial in fast time, but on a track with other horses in the afternoon he invariably quit. The Kid whispered to suckers that they were not really the same horse. When one had lost enough races to make him a long shot, they would bring in the other as a ringer. Weil took all the betting money; he said he knew how to spread it around to avoid shortening the odds. He could always be as sorry as his victim when their horse lost again, and anyway the police would hardly listen to a man who complained somebody had not fixed a race.

Typical of the Kid's elaborate ruses was his call at an olive oil importing firm. He introduced himself as James R. Warrington of the American Turf Association. A young man with him, whom he called John, was his secretary and

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY

Peralta Reavis Real Life Illustrated



JAMES REAVIS

THE ROMANCE OF THE PERALTA GRANT

will begin with a later issue

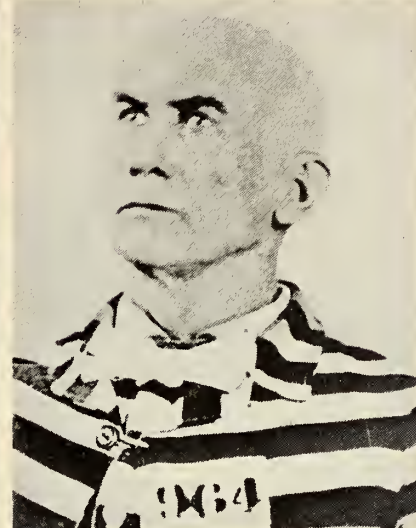


MRS. PERALTA REAVIS

What Peralta Reavis Knows About Arizona

TWENTY years ago I found this arid region a howl of wild, luxurious flowers of every hue and delicacy of tint. Similarity; and I note the present condition from which gives a picture condition easily soluble in water, becoming dry.

James Reavis (left), "Baron of Arizona," and his wife, "the third Baroness." He spent 12 years readying his claim to much of Arizona and New Mexico.



After his bubble burst, the "Baron" became prisoner 964 at Santa Fe pen.

they had come on behalf of the Association. The owner of the firm seemed puzzled, so Mr. Warrington suggested that perhaps he was not aware that race horses shone so brightly because their coats were rubbed with olive oil every day.

Mr. Warrington explained further that the Association, as an experiment, proposed to supply all the stables with olive oil and had authorized him to place a small sample order, say five carloads. Since the company's biggest single sale had been one carload, the merchant was suitably impressed.

At this point Mr. Warrington excused himself. He had to make a phone call, and meantime John could go into the details. He politely declined an offer of use of the office phone. His call was so confidential it had better be put through from a public booth. As he took some papers from his pocket on the way out, a clipping fluttered to the floor behind him. It seemed to be from The Racing Form, and the olive oil wholesaler read this headline:

WARRINGTON STUMPS THE EXPERTS HANDICAPPER MAKES ANOTHER KILLING

"He's really that good?" the merchant asked as he read the story.

"Well, no," John replied. "I think he does it on tips from owners and trainers. All the big ones are his friends."

The secretary went on to grumble that his employer made a call from a booth at the same time every day. It had to be to his bookie, and John wished he could overhear it.

When Mr. Warrington came back he seemed a little chagrined that the merchant had read the clipping. But, pressed, he admitted that he did get good tips now and then. While they wrote up and signed an order for five carloads of olive oil, he gently resisted the importer's pleas

to share one of these sure things. But at last Mr. Warrington consented to accept the good fellow's money. They agreed on \$2,500.

In his autobiography, the Yellow Kid expressed surprise that people who knew nothing about racing were so eager to give him cash. From time to time he had what for him was a steady income—a few hundred a week for several months at a stretch—from businessmen who thought they were financing bribes to jockeys and judges or for any other expenses Weil dreamed up. During the buildup for one fixed-race swindle, he took the victim to the race track. As the sprinkler cart went by he explained that his horses didn't like a fast track so he had to buy expensive equipment to slow

it down for them. Incredible as it may seem, his guest willingly forked over money to pay for the cart.

The Kid was careful about the smallest details, even to changing his beard style to fit the character he portrayed. When he was Walter H. Weed, friend of J. P. Morgan, he wore staid side whiskers to lend credibility to his stories of killings in the stock market. As Dr. Henri Reuel, eminent French engineer, he sported a pointed waxed moustache, spats and monocle. This was a masterly impersonation. There really was a famous French engineer of this name who had written several books. The Kid used to leave one lying about where the victim could see it. He had removed the author's portrait from this copy and

WIDE WORLD PHOTOS



Joseph "Yellow Kid" Weil, master impersonator, "friend" of J.P. Morgan, was voted favorite con man by Mystery Writers of America. Today, at 90-odd, he still lives. Above, in 1956, he testified at Senate hearing investigating juvenile delinquency.

CONTINUED A Look at Famous Swindles

tipped in his own. It helped peddle hundreds of thousands of dollars in worthless oil and gold mining stocks.

Weil had his biggest single take from an Omaha banker whose wife admired the Kid's perfume so much she was sure he must be all he said he was, and the banker trusted her judgment. For this job the Kid posed as chief of a European syndicate willing to pay a very high price for the city's street railway system plus a bridge across the Mississippi River. While the deal was being worked out, Weil generously let the banker in on a little sideline. He let slip that he was preparing a killing in mining stocks that would cost him a million and a quarter. He said he wanted it all for himself but he allowed himself to be talked out of \$350,000, which his friend gave him to invest.

For all his wit and wisdom, the Yellow Kid could be played for a sucker too. He was so smart that when a lovely young woman and her titled companion allowed him to pick them up in England, he knew they were not the simple creatures they pretended to be. The girl eventually confided shyly that she was sister to the Pretender to the French throne. One pearl necklace and several thousand dollars later the young lady and her companion disappeared.

Men like Weil and Lustig had an endless supply of con games. Others make do with a single story for years. Oscar Merrill Hartzell, an Iowa farm boy, did it so well that even after he was arrested and his fraud exposed, not one of the 70,000 people he had duped would complain, although some had been paying out for more than a decade with no return. During that time Hartzell's net averaged about \$2,500 a week.

The lure he dangled before bemused thousands was a non-existent estate purported to have belonged to Sir Francis Drake, freebooter, scourge of Spain in the 16th century, Admiral to Queen Elizabeth. In actual fact, Sir Francis had not been so very rich and what property he had, he, being childless, left to his widow and his brother. His will can still be seen at the Public Record Office in London. But a good con man is not hampered by such mere facts.

A good con man does profit by the mistakes of others. The Drake swindle was an old game. When Hartzell was a youngster, Iowans had contributed \$65,000 to a Mrs. Sudie B. Whiteaker for "shares" in her claim to the Drake estate. She promised speedy returns and when she did not pay, disgruntled suckers had her jailed. Seven years later, Hartzell revived her story with new and fancier trimmings—and especially no promise of a quick payoff.

He wrote to thousands of Middle Westerners that in the course of scholarly research he learned Sir Francis Drake had an illegitimate son. The son had been imprisoned to cover up the scandal and released only after he promised never to reveal his identity. Hartzell had located his one living descendant, who was entitled to recover property now worth \$22 billion.

Of course, the letter went on, a long, expensive legal fight would be necessary. The heir, therefore, had empowered Hartzell to offer to anyone named Drake, or descended from a Drake, shares in the eventual proceeds if they would help finance the battle. The return would be at least \$500 for \$1. A surprising number of Americans found a Drake in their ancestry. Aside from paying regularly, the only thing required of them was a pledge of absolute secrecy.

(Continued on page 49)



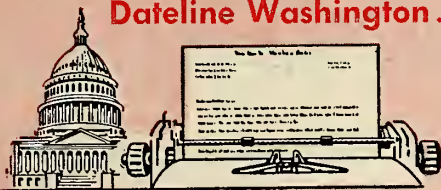
Sir Francis Drake's "estate" was the gimmick of Oscar Hartzell, seen in pic below.

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UPI



Oscar Hartzell (right), his brother and six others, were reputed to have taken more than a million dollars from 70,000 Americans in the Sir Francis Drake Estate promotion scheme. For a small fee, investors would share in the \$22 billion estate.



Dateline Washington.... "BRING THE BOYS HOME."

BIG CITY, BIG INCOME.

INCHING TOWARD PEKING?

Congress is displaying unusual interest these days in U.S. commitments abroad--and in our huge military investment, over and above our direct involvement in Vietnam. Question is: does the United States require in this missile age some 400 major and 3,000 minor overseas military bases at a cost of approximately \$5 billion a year?

Some legislative leaders have been outspoken in their demand for withdrawal--a move given impetus by Canada's planned pullout from NATO. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield has called for troop reduction in Europe. Sen. Edmund Muskie has advocated return of our Okinawa base to Japan. Others would withdraw our military outpost from Spain.

Washington observers believe that in the near future the United States will modestly cut back its million troops abroad (in 30 countries), but that the Administration will hew to U.S. treaty commitments by building up its defenses, and offensive potential, in American territory.

America's cities, all too often synonymous with urban crime, slums and riots, also provide their citizenry with a 45% higher per capita income than that of their country cousins, according to recently completed estimates of the Commerce Dept.

Per capita income of metropolitan area residents in 1967 was \$3,511, as against the average of \$2,429 for the rest of the population. Cities account for three-fourths of the nation's total personal income.

Metropolitan areas with the highest per capita incomes shown by the latest survey are San Francisco-Oakland, \$4,401; New York, \$4,255; Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, \$4,233; Cedar Rapids, \$4,218; Reno, \$4,207; Los Angeles-Long Beach, \$4,150, and Chicago \$4,135.

The small urban areas, as a rule, had a greater growth income rate, with Fayetteville, N.C., and Lawton, Okla., showing an increase of more than 20%, as against an 8.1% increase in total personal income for all cities.

There's a quiet move under way in the Senate which critics insist would be a foot-in-the-door to recognition of Red China and Castro Cuba by the United States. The move, led by freshman Sen. Alan Cranston and veteran Sen. George Aiken calls for a Senate resolution declaring that U.S. diplomatic recognition of any country does not carry with it the moral implication that the United States approves the form, ideology or policy of that government.

Resolution sponsors claim bipartisan support in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the tacit approval of the State Department. Proponents of the move argue that they only want to give the Administration a freer hand on the diplomatic front by removing the moral stamp of approval latched on to U.S. recognition policy by President Wilson.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES

RESPECT FOR OUR LAWS

"Unless we have respect for the laws and for the men and women who are doing their very best to carry them out fairly and equitably, we are not going to continue to survive as a great country." President Nixon.

FREEDOM'S PRICE

"Too many of our citizens have not learned that freedom is not free, that democracy can exact stern repayment from those who share its bounty." Gen. of the Army Omar N. Bradley.

NO PEACE SELL OUT

"When our forces are no longer needed in South Vietnam, we shall not abandon in peace what we have fought for in war--peaceful evolution in Southeast Asia." William P. Rogers, Sec'y of State.

A RUSSIAN OPINION

"... we (Russia and United States) have great differences, but it is important to have them resolved without having them escalate to armed conflict."

Anatoly F. Dobrynin. Soviet Ambassador to the U.S.

POSTAL POLITICS

"There is no Republican or Democratic way of delivering the mail--there is only the right way." Winton M. Blount, Postmaster General.

LABOR TODAY

"There was a time when labor could go forward as representatives of a downtrodden minority. We are not... anymore. We are part of the establishment, if you want to call it that." George Meany, AFL-CIO President.

MILITARY ON THE CAMPUS

"If we are going to move toward an all-volunteer armed forces and less reliance on the draft, we must have recruiting and military training on the campuses." Melvin Laird, Sec'y of Defense.

SELF HELP FOR LABOR

"We must get the message across to people in labor disputes that we expect them to solve their problems for themselves." George P. Schultz, Sec'y of Labor.

By O. K. ARMSTRONG

SPEAKING BEFORE a meeting of judges and lawyers, Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States, once declared:

"In all my years of service on the Supreme Court, the subject of obscenity and how to deal with it has given me the most difficulty."

Justice Warren was doubtless speaking the sentiments of his colleagues on the Court who have considered obscenity cases. If these highest experts in the law have let themselves be confused, how about parents and grandparents, ministers and teachers, who don't like to see their kids learn about sex through profit-seeking dirty literature and smutty entertainment?

The First Amendment to the Constitution declares that "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech or of the press . . ." But since the beginning of the Republic, materials that proved to be obscene or pornographic—the terms mean the same—have never had the protection of this guarantee of freedom. Obscenity shares this exception with blasphemy, libel and utterances that present what Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes called "a clear and present danger."

Every state in the Union has laws against obscenity. So does practically every municipality in the land, to back up those state laws. Pornography, therefore, has never enjoyed the legal approval of the vast majority of the people.

The problem of how to control the publishing, distribution and sale of obscene materials has been made one of the most complex of any subject before our courts today, as indicated by the remark of Chief Justice Warren. First, the *fact* of obscenity must be established—not by a board of censors, but in open court. Next, there is the factor of *knowledge* on the part of the seller of obscene materials before he can be convicted. Finally, the question of whether all the *constitutional rights* of the accused have been protected must be settled.

The obscenity problem is a development of the post-WW2 era. From about 1950 to 1955, publishing and distributing literature considered by many citizens, prosecutors and courts to be obscene became big business. In that period, a half-dozen or so "girlie" magazines, showing young females in various stages of undress, with spicy stories to match the pictures, grew to at least 50.

Former Congressman O.K. Armstrong is a Readers Digest contributing editor who has closely followed the rise of pornography in America.

The Problems of Pornography

How protective legal decisions encouraged

the growth of the smut business and saddled

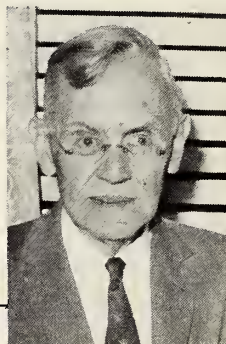
the nation with rampant, open obscenity.

Several nudist magazines, showing everything in the raw, unblushingly appeared on the newsstands. Paperback books filled with stories of illicit normal and abnormal sex grew to a tide. Biggest center for the production of the stuff

meeting a mess of conflicting court decisions.

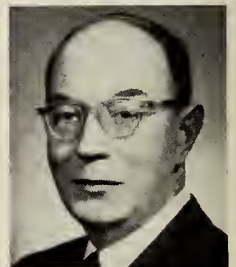
As far back as 1927, in response to a hue and cry that movies were getting too immoral, and under pressure from the Catholic Legion of Decency, the Mo-

A JURY VERDICT OF OBSCENITY ON A SEX IMPORT MOVIE FILM OVERTURNED BY 2 OF 3 JUDGES



◀ JUDGE PAUL R. HAYES... "*the sexual content is presented with greater explicitness than has been seen in any other film produced for general viewing*" but held it was not obscene, and furthermore, the fact of obscenity was a constitutional question.

JUDGE HENRY J. FRIENDLY agreed, although "*with no little distaste.*" ▶

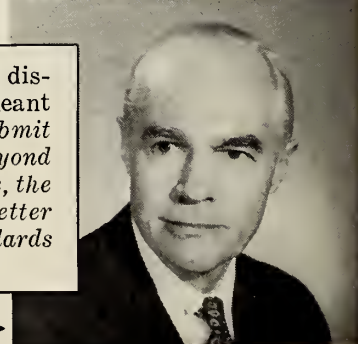


Judge Henry J. Friendly

Judge Paul R. Hayes

CHIEF JUDGE J. EDWARD LUMBARD issued a vigorous dissent, in which he said that the majority opinion meant that juries are not to be trusted, and added: "*I submit that when it comes to a question of what goes beyond the permissible in arousing prurient interest in sex, the verdict of a jury of 12 men and women is a far better and more accurate reflection of community standards and social value.*"

Chief Judge J. Edward Lumbard ▶



was Los Angeles, followed by New York and Chicago.

By 1955, the U.S. Post Office Department announced that publishing and selling literature considered by that agency to violate the laws against pornography had grown to a business of \$1 billion a year. About half the publications went through the mail, and the rest were delivered to wholesalers and retailers by truck. The Post Office Department was struggling to stop the flow, and

tion Picture Association of America adopted a "production code" that set moral standards for the film makers. The code was quite explicit. It said: "The sanctity of marriage and the home shall be upheld. No film shall infer that casual or promiscuous sex relationships are the accepted thing." It forbade "obscenity in words, gesture, song, joke or by suggestion . . ."

By 1955, in order to cash in on the growing interest in sex, the movie pro-

NO FILM EVER GOT SO RAW OR EXPLICIT ABOUT SEX AS DOES "//// //// //// ////"

... DALLAS MORNING NEWS

Intended as a strong protesting criticism by the Dallas Morning News, this quote was used by a theater to gain attention.

ducers began chipping away at the code, and within five years had thrown most of what were then called "Victorian" standards out the window.

In numerous states, cases were being tried to stop, or at least slow down, the rising tide of offensive materials in publications and entertainment. Some prosecutions succeeded; others, on the same types of materials, did not. Appellate courts in New York and Maryland struck down as unconstitutional the seiz-

In June 1957, the clarification came from the U.S. Supreme Court. Known as the *Roth-Alberts* ruling, it affirmed convictions of Samuel Roth of New York and David S. Alberts of California, both big firms in the obscenity field. Writing the historic opinion of the majority of the Court, Justice William J. Brennan said that obscenity *lacks any redeeming social importance* and therefore:

"We hold that obscenity is not within

for, to be wanton. To decide if *alleged* pornography is *actual* pornography, the key question, according to the *Roth-Alberts* ruling, is to decide if it was designed to appeal to, or excite, a craving or itch for the details of sex or other lasciviousness. Thus a nude, if it appeals to prurient interests, is designed for its erotic appeal and not for its beauty as in the classic arts.

On the face of it, this must be a question of fact-finding for a jury at a trial. No law or court decision could cover all cases, and the fact of prurency is a finding that is in the province of juries in each case.

One of our present difficulties is found in the numerous cases in which judges

STRICKLER/MONKMEYER



Jury findings of obscenity are often reversed by unpredictable court rulings.

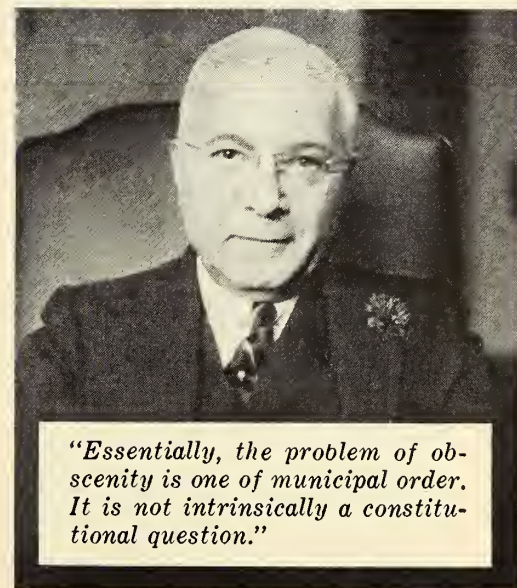
ure of any materials *before* they were offered for sale or sold, as being "prior restraint" — prohibiting before being legally declared obscene. Several other decisions found publications and movies obscene in one state and not in another.

Some clarification was badly needed as to what materials were protected by the First Amendment, guaranteeing freedom of speech and the press, and what could legally be declared as pornographic.

the area of constitutionally protected speech or press." Then came the definition of obscenity, which still holds: "Obscene material deals with sex in a manner appealing to prurient interest." The test, said Justice Brennan, is whether "to the average person, applying contemporary community standards, the dominant theme of the material taken as a whole appeals to prurient interest."

The word "prurient" comes straight from the Latin, meaning to itch, to long

WIDE WORLD



"Essentially, the problem of obscenity is one of municipal order. It is not intrinsically a constitutional question."

Judge Samuel H. Hofstadter

have reversed convictions while admitting that they found the alleged obscene material to be more than disgusting. Confusion and needless complexity are created by courts when they sometimes override the functions of juries, even while agreeing with them.

Justices Hugo Black and William O. Douglas strongly dissented in the *Roth-Alberts* decision, holding that the First Amendment guarantee of freedom of speech and press covers everything pub-

CONTINUED The Problems of Pornography

lished—in effect, that all the laws against obscenity—federal, state and local—are unconstitutional, however offensive to a majority of the people the material might be.

Despite the clear definition of obscenity by the Supreme Court, the history of the pornography business since 1957 has been one of tremendous growth on the part of the output, and a welter of conflicting court decisions that have spread confusion and frustration among the fighters of the filth.

By 1963, sexy paperbacks were rolling off the presses at the rate of several hundred titles a month. Publishers hired stables of hack writers, paying them about \$600 per manuscript to turn out accounts of illicit sex acts, lesbianism (women making love to women), homosexuality, incest, fetishism, sadism (whipping and other tortures for sexual effect) and every type of perversion.

Then began the zig-zag course of court convictions, affirmations and reversals in obscenity trials that have resulted in the most amazing legal snafu in American history. In 1962, the case of *Manual Enterprises, Inc., vs Day* illustrated the pitfalls of improper procedure. The postmaster general, by an injunction, had seized a quantity of publications placed in the mail because he considered them obscene. The Supreme Court ruled that the Post Office Department could not seize material and require the seller, by an injunction, to prove his right to distribute it. Thus, "prior restraint"—censorship before distribution or sale—was outlawed.

In 1963, Judge J. Irwin Shapiro, in the trial court of Queens County, N.Y., sat on the case of a news-distributing company charged with selling books alleged by the district attorney to be obscene. Judge Shapiro admitted in his ruling that "fully 90% of each book is filled with lurid descriptions of sexual activities, in sufficient detail to act as an erotic stimulus to those so inclined," and that the books were "unvarnished trash." But, said the judge, "There are those who, because of lack of education, the meanness of their social existence, or mental insufficiency, cannot cope with anything better."

It is extremely difficult to understand what sort of a legal finding that is, or even what the judge meant. Was he saying that people who are poorly off and poorly educated are entitled to pornography, because that's all they can understand? Or was he saying that publishers have a right to make money and if they can't sell certain persons any reading material except illicit matter, then the law must step aside so that they can make their profit where they can?

Following several such setbacks for the obscenity fighters, there came two encouraging rulings. In 1964, a federal court in Grand Rapids, Mich., decided that publishers and distributors of pornographic materials could be prosecuted not only at their places of business, but also where their output was offered to the public for sale.

In 1963, a New York publisher of erotic literature, Ralph Ginzburg, was found guilty in a Philadelphia court of soliciting for sale and selling obscene publications. A New York court convicted Edward Mishkin, one of the country's most noted distributors of paperbacks, on similar charges. On March 21, 1966, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld both convictions. The majority

THE NEW YORK TIMES



In 1967, the Supreme Court reversed convictions of 22 obscenity peddlers. There followed a

ruled that not only were Ginzburg's materials obscene but also that he had advertised his publications in a way to indicate they appealed to prurient interest. The *Ginzburg-Mishkin* decisions established a new principle: How the material is advertised and promoted for sale can be considered in determining obscenity.

"The decisions provide a powerful weapon in our drive to ban pornography from the mails," said Henry B. Montague, chief inspector of the Post Office Department. However, while one appeal by Ginzburg for a review of the decision was turned down by the Supreme Court, at this writing he has another appeal on file.

Among the more noted successful prosecutions for violation of obscenity

laws from 1963 to 1967 were 22 that were tried in federal or state courts in 13 states. Eight of these convictions were by juries. The cases covered practically the entire range of items declared by the courts to be offensive, immoral and pornographic.

A typical case involved 20 paperback books, their titles indicating their contents, such as "Sex Life of a Cop," "Lust School," "Lust Web," "Orgy House"; 12 "bondage books," dealing with sex sadism; a series of nude females; ten "girlie" type magazines; one nudist publication, and several "underground" films.

Another case dealt with a lurid sex book, "Sin Whisper." Its seller, in Atlanta, Ga., was convicted in the state court of that city. An appeal was taken to the Georgia Supreme Court, which upheld the conviction in a decision that included these words:

"The book is composed substantially of lengthy, detailed, and vivid accounts of preparations for the acts of normal and abnormal sexual relations between and among its characters . . . The book is filthy and disgusting. Further description is not necessary and we do not wish to sully the pages of the reported opinions of this court with it."

Three short movies had been declared hard-core pornography by a jury in Los Angeles and by an appeals court of California. A judge described the action in these films, and, selecting one of the three films, numbered "0-7," declared: "The dominant theme of the material, taken as a whole, appeals to a prurient interest in sex of the viewer . . . The film is entirely without artistic or literary significance and is utterly

without redeeming social importance."

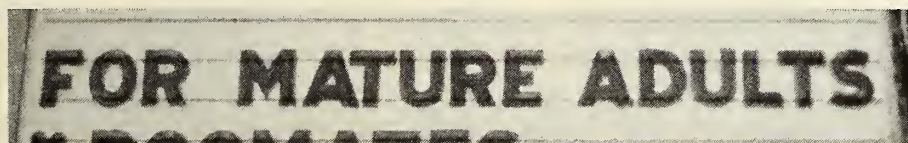
All 22 cases, affirmed by higher courts in the 13 states, were appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. In May and June 1967, came the decisions: All were reversed by the highest court—nearly all by a five to four ruling. Justices Black, Douglas, Stewart, White, and a then comparatively new member, Abe Fortas, made up the majority that struck down the work of years of efforts by thousands of fighters for decency.

The Court based the reversal of the 22 cases chiefly on a single less celebrated case that it had decided a few days earlier, *Redrup vs. New York*. What it had done in *Redrup vs. New York* was to declare that the obscenity in that case was "protected by the First and Fourteenth Amendments." That was such a flip-flop from the *Roth-Alberts* decision denying constitutional

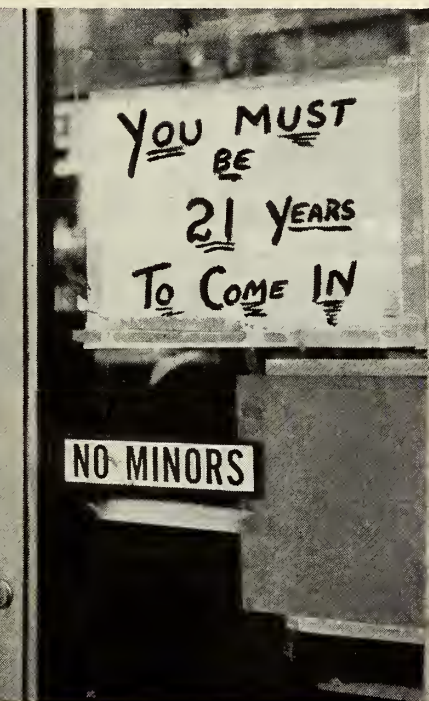
by many pornography fighters as a significant victory over the dealers in offensive literature and entertainment.

However, many leaders of organizations combatting the traffic in smut became alarmed. They believe that laws to protect minors are an open invitation to dealers in pornography to concentrate upon the adult market, whether on newsstands, mailings, films and all other media. Many contend that what is obscene for minors is obscene for adults, and, anyhow, about 75% of all obscene materials put out for adults gets into the hands of minors. They argue that it is folly to assume that when a teen-ager

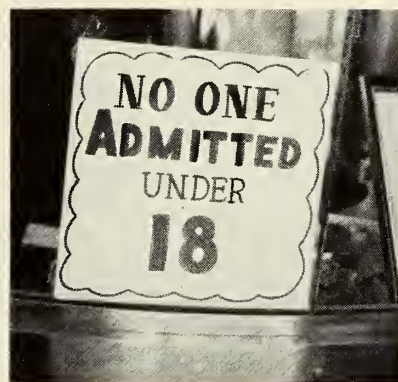
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wave of published filth, as smut merchants hauled out their rawest stuff.

protection to pornography, that, in the dissent, Justices Harlan and Clark said: "These dispositions do not reflect well on the processes of the Court."

Following this bombshell ruling, all over the country cases that were in preparation or being tried were dismissed by judges and prosecutors. Many cases on appeal were dropped. "The sky is the limit!" became the slogan of the producers of pornography, for all types of publications and movies.

The sky might have remained the limit for peddling smut to both adults and minors had it not been for another landmark decision. In April 1968, the Supreme Court upheld a New York law prohibiting and setting penalties for the sale of obscene materials to persons under 17 years of age. This was hailed

reaches a certain birthday, say 17, he or she may legally be exposed to obscenity; and furthermore, that many crimes of sex and violence are committed by subnormal adults.

Recent developments seem to support this viewpoint. The obscenity trade quickly put together the two Supreme Court decisions: The clear track for their output in the 22 reversals, and the restriction on sales to minors. The answer was plain, and the smut handlers shouted: "Adults only, boys! That's gold in that slogan!"

So adults only it is, in bookstores and movie houses all over the country. In the nation's capital recently, within a few blocks of the White House—an area crowded with tourists of all ages from all areas of the country—I dropped into

eight bookstores that had signs announcing "Adults Only" or "No Minors Allowed."

The stuff on the racks was as raw as ever imagined—principally a display of nudity in provocative poses, with female and male genitals the main feature. In one place I counted 90 "imported" magazines with such displays, 39 different issues of nudist magazines, and 35 publications clearly—by pictures and texts—for the homosexual trade.

"What age do you set to keep minors out?" I asked, and got four different answers: 16, 17, 19 and 21.

As to movies: In 1966, Jack Valenti,

former aide to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, became president of the Motion Picture Association of America. He quickly announced that the old production code was to be scrapped and a new one introduced to give greater freedom to artistic expression. "The Green Sheet," a monthly publication of the association that presents reviews and "ratings" of current films, began to list increasing numbers of films rated "A," for adults only.

Of the 47 films reported in Valenti's Green Sheets for January, February and March 1969, only nine in the January and February reports were agreed by the reviewers to be fit for "general audience"—meaning for families with children. The March report came up with *only one* for families. Among the remaining 37, adults-only drew 16 votes, while the remainder were labeled for adults and "mature youth," whatever that means. Thus the majority of films shown in America today are too offensive, by their own classification, to be shown to family audiences.

Among the gems of adult fare for the first three months of 1969 was *The Touchables*. The Green Sheet relates: *The Touchables* in the British sex fan-

(Continued on page 53)



Village scene at turn of the century, when steamers enjoyed their palmiest days. Four of six cars above are steam-driven Whites.

*Seventy years ago, the Stanley brothers came up
with their steam-driven auto. Here's the story of
steam autos then. They may be back.*

By LYMAN NASH

THE CLASSIC AMERICAN legend of the steam-driven automobile began in Florida, on a Friday afternoon in late January 1906.

Gasoline-powered automobiles were accepted as a fact of life by then, and people were becoming interested in how fast the blame things would go. To satisfy their curiosity, some of the mightiest machines in motordom were assembled at Ormond Beach for the Third Annual Speed Carnival. Huge, gas-gargling monsters, athrob with power and a gleam with brass, they shook the earth with their *Vroom-Vrooms* as they warmed up for the run through the measured mile.

The lone oddball looked more like a

canoe turned upside down than an automobile. It neither throbbed nor gleamed, bore a faint aroma of kerosene and couldn't have *Vroomed* if it wanted to. Compared with the other vehicles, the "Rocket," as it was hopefully called, seemed totally outclassed.

But that afternoon Fred Marriott folded himself into the driver's seat, released the brake and did what no other man before had done. As the crowd watched in stunned amazement he hissed through the time traps at a record shattering 127.6 mph, the first human in history to travel better than two miles a minute. So thoroughly did he trounce the competition that the gasoline gauchos could only shrug in despair and mumble, "Wait'll next year."

Only next year it was worse.

Hardly had the festivities got under way before Fred clocked an unofficial 180 mph. Now it was time for his official run. He took the car far up the beach, out of sight. When seen again he was traveling at 150 and accelerating rapidly. He flashed across the starting line doing 190, his speed still rising. Then came disaster.

At 197 mph the "Rocket" hit a bump and took off like a homesick angel. The wind, striking its flat underside, lifted it ten feet in the air, an altitude it maintained for 100 feet. But having the glide path of a brick, it landed with a crash of splintering wood and tearing metal, the boiler rolling nearly a mile.

After several weeks in traction Fred Marriott was practically as good as new, and for 14 years held the distinction of being the fastest man alive. Not until 1921 did anyone travel faster, and then it was in an airplane. An automobile did not break the 200 mph mark until 1927, when Maj. H. O. D. Seagrave did it in a specially built racing car powered by a pair of 12-cylinder aircraft engines.

The "Rocket," as any steam buff knows, was a Stanley Steamer. It was one of a scant 18,000 steam-driven autos

The Steam-Driven Automobile in America



BROWN BROS.



The Stanley brothers, F.E. and F.O., in their original steamer in 1897. Seeing their first steam car in 1896, they decided they could make a better one and did. Its success set off a scramble in steam auto making, but the Stanley long held the public's fancy.

built in Newton, Mass., between 1898 and 1925. With the possible exception of the Model T Ford and the Army jeep, no other cars left in their wake so much folklore. Kids who never heard of Johnny Appleseed knew all about the Stanley. Even today the words "Stanley Steamer" spell magic to anyone past age 50.

They will tell you that a Stanley would go as fast backward as forward, which is true, or that you needed a locomotive engineer's license to drive one, which isn't. Many consider it gospel that the Stanley brothers would give \$1,000 to the first person brave enough to hold the throttle wide open for three minutes. The Stanleys wouldn't. You could hold the throttle open as long as you wanted to, for all they cared. It was your neck, not theirs, and you'd probably run out of steam before you broke it.

Never mind if the stories are false. With the glitter removed the Stanley still emerges as a pretty remarkable automobile. It would come when called, and summon dogs. You could use it to blow out clogged drains, thaw frozen fire hydrants, or roast peanuts on the boiler.

At least one Stanley climbed a tree. The owner left it unattended at the edge



At Ormond Beach, Fla., in 1907, Fred Marriott (above) in a Stanley set speed record when "Rocket" hit 197 mph. He crashed seconds
CONTINUED

The Steam Driven Automobile in America

of a birch grove while he and his family enjoyed a picnic. A youngster accidentally nudged the throttle, which is all it took. Obediently, the car bounded ahead, bent two saplings to the ground, and continued on to become firmly lodged in the branches. Eventually, the resilient saplings sprang upright, leaving the Stanley stranded in the limbs.

A Stanley engine had 15 moving parts, but some models had as many as 13 different valves. One thing you couldn't do was hop into a cold car and drive off. Firing-up was a complicated, tedious chore at best, and it took a half-hour to get an early Stanley under way. First you lighted an acetylene torch, opened the fire-up valve, closed it, then worked the hand pump. If all went well up to that point, the manual instructed you to "open the steam chest drip valve, open the throttle a little with the emergency brake set, while raising steam: when the pressure reaches 50 lbs. run the car back and forth on the floor a few times, and this warms the engine and frees the steam pipe, steam chest, and cylinders from water; then open each blow off valve a few seconds to clear out the connections; start as soon as there is sufficient steam to drive the car."

Since a steam car gets its power by heating water in a boiler, almost anything that would burn *could* be used as fuel. The Stanleys used kerosene, chiefly, and a few cents worth could take you a long way. They ran out of boiler water long before they used a full tank of kerosene.

Once fired-up, driving a Stanley was child's play. There was no clutch to operate, no gear shift to manipulate. You

merely adjusted the throttle to the speed you wished to go and you would hold that speed until you ran out of steam. Tap the throttle slightly and you either accelerated instantly or slowed to a crawl.

You drove with one eye on the road, the other on the water gauge. When the water level became critically low you headed for the nearest stream or horse trough, preferably a stream because farmers did not take kindly to Stanley owners. They claimed their horses refused to drink from troughs used by steamers. A hose was furnished with

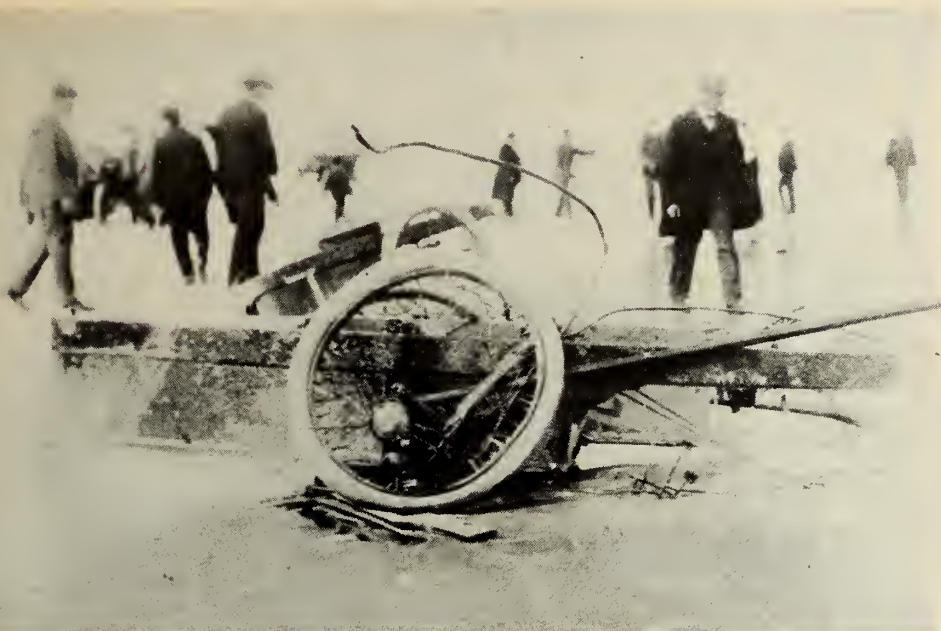
each car, and it had a strainer at the end to filter out marine life, vegetable matter, cigar butts or whatever other foreign objects might be adrift in those relatively unpolluted days. Early Stanleys needed a water refill every ten miles. By 1906 the range had shot up to 40 miles. Naturally the car did not sell well in the southwest, where water holes were often farther apart than that.

Since it had no gears, a Stanley could go as fast in reverse as it could forward, about 60 mph in the passenger version. Gay blades of that era thought it great sport to go whizzing down the highway, or what usually passed as a highway, backwards, thereby consternating more conservative motorists. What is more,

BROWN BROS.



One of the first police cars in America was this 1900 Stanley, used in Boston, Mass.



later. The racer was demolished (above), but he lived to hold the record for 14 years.

stepping on the reverse pedal started the Stanley shooting backwards, even while going forward at extreme speed. Many a new owner emerged from his car on the verge of cardiac arrest, having mistakenly stepped on reverse instead of the brake.

Experienced drivers, however, often used reverse to avoid an accident, brakes of that period being what they were. During a New York race a Stanley driver zoomed around a curve to find the track blocked by spectators. Instinctively, he slammed his foot on the reverse pedal, whereupon all hell broke loose. So did parts of the car. Tires screamed from the wheels as the chassis began charging backward. At the same time the body continued forward, scraping along the track in a cloud of dust, the hapless driver curled over the windshield in a most undignified manner. It came to rest a few feet from the startled spectators, all of whom beat a hasty retreat, not even bothering to help pick up the pieces. The chassis, meanwhile, was still charging away backward. It broke through a fence, crossed a field and plunged into a forest before coming to rest against a large and solid oak.

There is little doubt the inventors of the Stanley Steamer were geniuses. Identical twins, Francis E. and Freelan O. Stanley were born into a large family in Kingfield, Me., in 1849. As youths they spent their spare time either tinkering or whittling. Mostly they whittled fiddles. Grown to manhood, they went into the fiddle manufacturing business, making the first commercially produced violins in this country. They also invented a gas generator; perfected X-ray equipment quite advanced for its day; and entered photography with the Stan-

ley Dry Plate, selling it later to Eastman Kodak for an undisclosed sum said to be fabulous.

But they did not invent the steam automobile. A Frenchman, Nicholas Cugnot, built a three-wheeled steamer as far

By the middle of the 1800s steam omnibuses were chugging in fair numbers, much to the chagrin of railroad magnates who managed to get them legislated off the roads. Those early steamers had the boiler in the rear, attended by a fireman. In France the stoker was called a *chauffeur*, a label which in time became attached to anyone driving another's automobile.

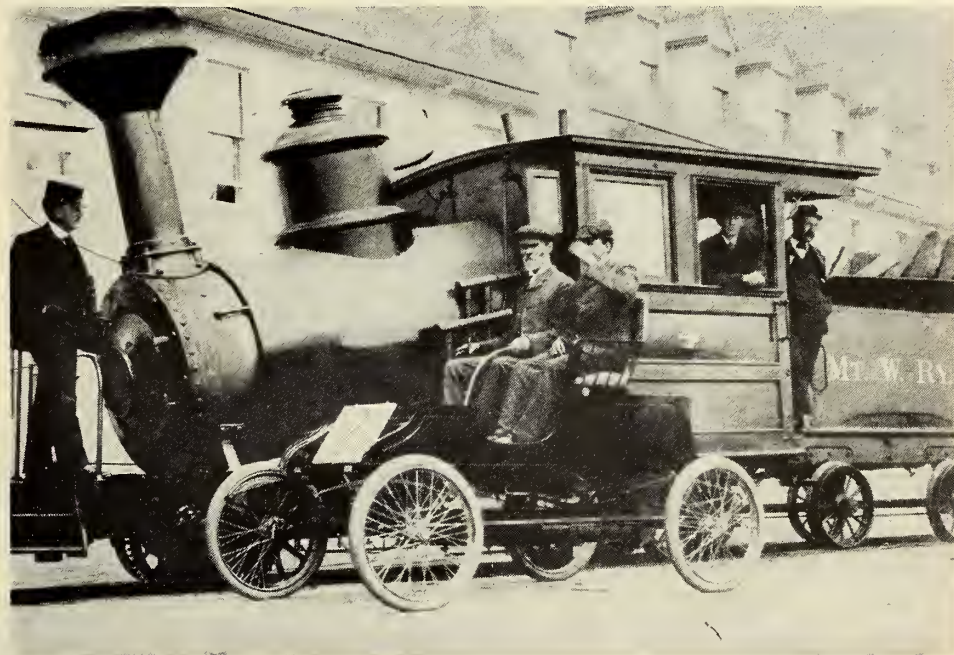
The Stanleys saw their first steam car in 1896. Billed as the star attraction of a fair in Brockton, Mass., it turned out to be pretty much of a fizzle. The little car sputtered, wheezed, coughed and snorted its way around a half-mile track, stopping frequently to build up a head of steam.

"We could make a better car than that," one of them said to the other.

"Indeed we could," replied his brother.

Neither twin had the slightest idea of the problems involved. They knew absolutely nothing about steam engineering, even less about building a horseless carriage. It seemed the logical thing to do was buy a boiler, an engine and a buggy and put them together. The twins installed the boiler under the seat and put the engine in the rear, then connected the engine to the wheels and the boiler to

BROWN BROS.



F.E. Stanley at summit of Mount Washington (N.H.) in 1902, after making the 6,300-foot trip in 27 minutes in the steamer. He poses beside Mt. Washington locomotive.

back as the 1760s, burning up the roads at the fantastic pace of two miles an hour. In 1801, Richard Trevithick had a steam carriage trundling along English byways. America's first steam propelled vehicle was the brainchild of Oliver Evans. Designed to clear garbage from Philadelphia docks, it was part truck mixed with a lot of boat combined with a dredge.

the engine. Finally there was nothing left to do but ignite the burner. When the boiler failed to explode they declared the contraption finished.

On a forgotten September day in 1897, the twins opened the back door of their dry-plate factory in Newton. With identical bowlers perched atop identical heads and sporting identical beards, they climbed aboard. F. E.

CONTINUED The Steam Driven Automobile in America

gripped the tiller, F. O. hung on for dear life, and the very first Stanley Steamer rolled into the sunlight, whistling like a teakettle. The faster it went the shriller it whistled. People covered their ears and gaped. A horse bolted. The twins, looking as if they had just stepped from a coughdrop package, circled the town square and returned to the factory to reconsider their steam car.

They decided the 750-pound weight of the power plant was too much for the two-seater rig. Rather than use a heavier carriage, they began looking for lighter machinery. What they wanted was a 100-pound engine and a boiler weighing not more than 150 pounds. Steam experts assured them this was impossible: a boiler that light would blow the brothers all over Middlesex County.

Consulting every book they could find on steam engines, the Stanleys succeeded in perfecting an engine weighing 40 pounds and a boiler that tipped the scales at 90 pounds. Then they ordered another buggy and built another car.

In 1898 they drove to Mechanics Hall, Boston, to see New England's first automobile show. Cars from both Europe and America were on display. Afterward the cars were moved outdoors to compete against each other. The Stanleys were invited to participate, and they won. Not only did their little steamer make a shambles of the speed trials, it added insult to injury by being the one car to make it up the 30% grade in the hill-climbing contest. All the gasmobiles pooped out on the 15% grade.

Response was immediate. Scores of letters arrived begging the Stanleys to either sell the writer their car or please make him one just like it. Wisely, they chose to make more steamers. Selling the dry-plate process to Kodak, they bought an abandoned bicycle factory and in 1899 the Stanley Motor Carriage Co. was founded. It had plenty of competition.

Although the steam car era lasted into the 1930s, its palmiest years were those clustered around the century's turn. According to one set of statistics, 4,212 cars were produced in 1900: 1,691 steamers, 1,585 electrics and 936 that ran on gas. Nobody knew which way the trend would go. Col. Albert A. Pope, millionaire manufacturer of the Columbia bicycle, thought the future lay in electric autos and marketed the Waverly. To be on the safe side he also made gasoline cars, and was ready to go into steamers if the ball bounced that way.

Over 100 companies went into the steamer business during this period, and nearly all went bankrupt. Hastily organized, inadequately financed, they oper-



At his inauguration in 1909, President Taft and family are driven in official White House limousine, the White steamer. It was the one serious competitor to the Stanley.

ated one jump ahead of the sheriff—with the sheriff taking jumping lessons. There were a few notable exceptions.

Among these was the White, for many years the official White House limousine. Large and luxurious, it boasted a steam condenser that made use of the same water several times. That gave it a cruising range five times greater than the smaller Stanley, which exhausted its steam into the air. The most famous of all Whites was "Whistling Billy," which, apart from the "Rocket," was steam's best remembered racer.

But it was the swift, silent steamers of the brothers Stanley that captured public fancy. A mere 200 cars were turned out by the infant company in 1899. F. O. took one of them and tooled

to the top of Mount Washington in two hours ten minutes, with his wife as passenger. Three years passed before a gas auto made it up the winding, dirt track to the 6,300-foot summit in less than two hours. Whereupon F. E. stepped into a new model Stanley and reached the top in 27 minutes.

The success of the Stanley Steamer drew potential investors like flies to honey, but the twins weren't interested in selling. To discourage a particularly insistent buyer they quoted a ridiculously high figure, \$250,000. Their identical chins dropped as John Brisben Walker whipped out a checkbook and closed the deal. All he changed was the name—to Locomobile—everything else was pure Stanley. In 1900 and 1901 Locomobiles

BROWN BROS.



Earle S. Eckel, Sr., of Washington, N.J., today owns six Stanley steamers. One above, a 1914 model driven by Mr. Eckel, has logged 149,000 miles, still runs.

outsold all other makes on the market.

It wasn't long before F. O. and F. E. regretted their hasty act. They had fallen in love with steamers and wanted to be back in the business. To circumvent the patents they had sold, they redesigned the entire machine. Their new steamer was so much better than the old that Locomobile went over to ordinary gasoline engines.

Shrewd New Englanders, the Stanleys were able to buy back their factory and patent rights for \$20,000. A short time later, the White company paid the

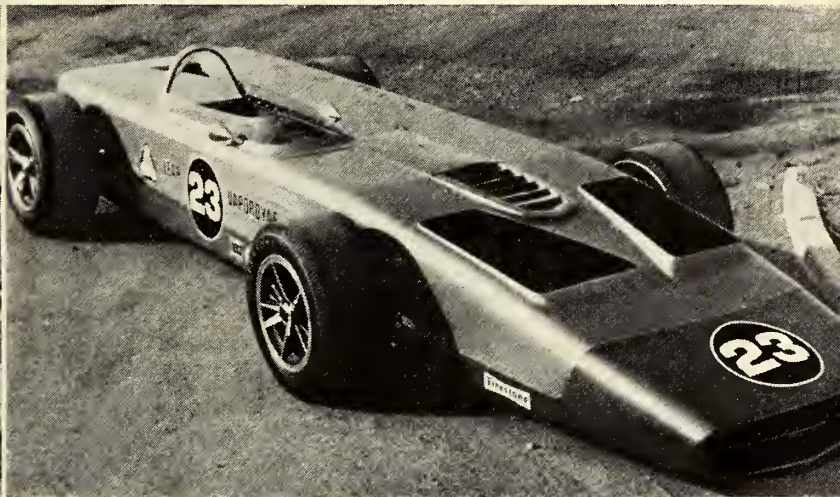
Bohemian payment plan—everything down and nothing a month. You paid cash on the barrelhead and waited for your car to be built. The ability to pay in advance did not alone insure that one day you would drive a Stanley. Should some flaw in your character reveal itself during the waiting period, should a chink in your personality run counter to the brothers' lofty ideals, your money was refunded and your order cancelled.

Written warranties? Not on your tin-type. The Stanleys felt their personal integrity was the only guarantee required,

couldn't be bothered making any more.

Some hint darkly it was the "gasoline interests" that forced the Stanley Steamer into oblivion. Others maintain that Detroit bought up all the patents. Both factions are wrong. The death knell began to sound in 1911, when Cadillac introduced the self-starter. At any time in the previous decade the Stanleys might have turned the tables on the gasoline engine had they employed the quick starting flash boiler rather than the fire tube type and gone into mass production. But they stubbornly resisted change, not

LEAR MOTORS CORPORATION



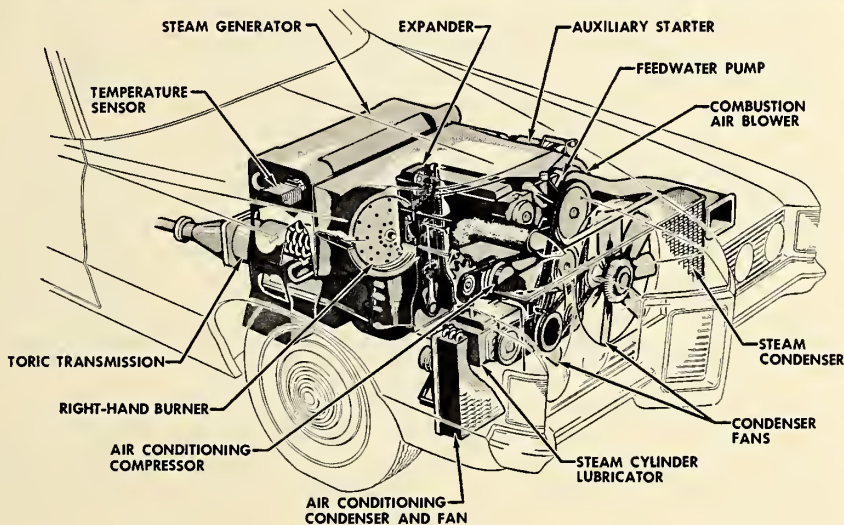
Dedicated to reviving steam-driven autos today, Lear Motors head, Wm. P. Lear, shows off steam engine (left). Rt., his steam racer.

brothers \$15,000 for the use of certain patents. The whole venture netted F. O. and F. E. \$245,000 and put them right back in the automobile business, with a much better car to boot.

A harmless flaw in the early Stanleys was the fuel burner. Occasionally it flooded, shooting out great slabs of flame along with dense clouds of kerosene smoke. Stanley owners learned to ignore this defect, knowing the burner compartment was fireproof, but it scared the day-lights out of man and beast, and someone was sure to sound the alarm. Few drivers escaped the humiliation of having a horse-drawn fire apparatus gallop alongside, drench him and his passengers, and gallop away—leaving him sputtering in helpless rage.

Firing up continued to be the car's Achilles' heel, though the brothers were able to reduce the time it took from half an hour to 20 minutes. Still, the Stanley remained a plumber's nightmare. There were water pumps, fuel pumps, oil pumps, air pressure pumps, each with an accompanying valve. There were assorted gauges, a host of cutoffs and a superheater for greater power. Starting a Stanley required equal amounts of know-how and patience, which ultimately contributed to its undoing.

Then, too, a Stanley wasn't the easiest car in the world to buy. Being hard-headed businessmen, they insisted on the



CUTAWAY VIEW OF GM SE-101 STEAM CAR

One of General Motors' efforts to ease modern air pollution is their SE-101, the world's first steam car with complete power accessories.

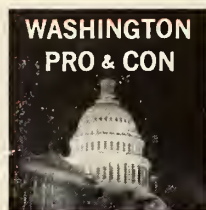
so why go through the formality of putting it down on paper. When one purchaser demanded a written guarantee, F. E. tore up his check as F. O. showed him the door.

It was a hell of a way to run a business, but the Stanleys didn't care. They owned it lock, stock and boiler tubes, and had more customers than they knew what to do with. Production never ran above 1,000 cars a year because they just

even adding a steam condenser until 1914.

Despite their reluctance to keep pace with the changing times, customers continued beating a path to their door. Initially, the preference for steam vehicles lay in the perils of cranking a gasoline-powered engine — broken bones, torn muscles, possible hernia. After the rise of the self-starter, it was the

(Continued on page 44)



Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question...

IS A CABINET-LEVEL DEPARTMENT

THE CONSUMER is in desperate need of help. The American free enterprise system, with its give and take in the marketplace, is basically healthy. But in the supermarket aisle, on the auto showroom floor and across the cash register everywhere, the consumer must face Madison Avenue, the whirling computer and the motivational research psychologist. The consumer must face not simply fraud and deception but sharp practices honed to incredible subtlety. Standing alone, the American consumer cannot deal with this power in the marketplace.

The result of this tragic mismatch is that the consumer must suffer such consumer injustices as hidden credit costs, unsafe automobiles and hazardous household products, unsanitary meats and poultry, dangerous or non-efficacious drugs, deceptive packaging and labeling and many more.

At present, the American consumer's voice is faintly heard through some 33 federal agencies carrying on approximately 260 consumer activities. Recent consumer laws, individually good, have proliferated beyond the ability of present government to handle them. This is bad government and it is bad consumer protection.

Despite the large number of federal agencies that purportedly represent the consumer, there is no single federal agency to which consumers can direct complaints; there is no single federal agency devoted to the pressing needs of the low-income consumer; there is no single federal agency which gathers and publishes the consumer information which the federal government collects and which the taxpayer finances but cannot presently get; there is no single federal agency which represents the consumer interest before federal

courts, departments and regulatory agencies. Accordingly, the American consumer must be represented in Washington by a Cabinet-level Department.

What vital functions would a Department of Consumer Affairs perform?

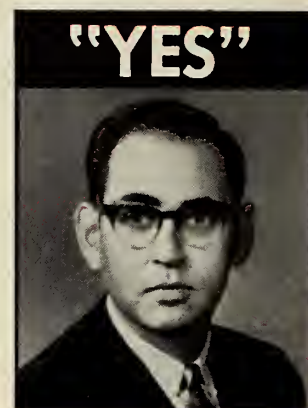
1. A central clearing house for consumer complaints would be established where now there is none.

2. A central repository for consumer information would organize, release and disseminate on a regular basis useful data on products and services.

3. The consumer's viewpoint would be vigorously represented before federal courts and regulatory agencies.

4. Consumers would be effectively represented before other federal departments and agencies when substantial consumer interests are involved.

The hard, cold fact is that until we have a statutorily created Cabinet-level Department of Consumer Affairs, our consumer programs will continue to be mismanaged and will fail to serve the purposes that Congress intended and which the public needs.

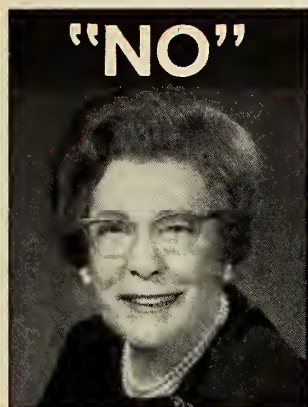


Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal
(D-N.Y.)
8th District

Benjamin S. Rosenthal

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big

THE BEST WAY TO PROTECT THE CONSUMER?



Rep. Florence P. Dwyer
(R-N.J.)
12th District

THERE IS no easy way to protect consumers. Advances in technology and marketing, and the proliferation of consumer products and services have made the consumer's right to quality and safety more difficult to assure. Without help, few consumers have access to the information needed to make knowledgeable decisions.

The 33 federal departments and agencies which now operate hundreds of consumer protection programs badly need to be strengthened, coordinated and designed to help consumers.

A Cabinet-level Department of Consumer Affairs, despite its laudable purposes, would not accomplish this. It would only complicate—indeed, weaken—the government's task of protecting consumers.

Consumer interests are too varied to be centralized in a single department. Such a department could neither encompass all consumer protection activities nor coordinate those left in other agencies. By removing some activities from existing agencies, it would further separate the consumer from decisions which affect him. It would reduce other agencies' interest in consumers, and establish an expensive new bureaucracy.

To be meaningful, protection must be exerted at the point of decision—not outside. The consumer's interest in reasonably priced air travel, for example, can best be advanced within the Civil Aeronautics Board.

The better alternative would be to emphasize agencies' consumer-mindedness, strengthen their effectiveness on behalf of consumers, and provide new leadership and coordination at the White House level. My own consumer protection program would:

1. Create a permanent Office of Consumer Affairs within the Executive Office of the President, to coordinate federal consumer protection activities, serve as a clearinghouse for complaints, publish government consumer information and upgrade consumer rights.
2. Establish within the Department of Justice a Consumer Affairs Division to prosecute frauds and other violations of federal consumer protection laws and serve as a public consumer counsel.
3. Require all departments and agencies having consumer protection functions to consider specifically the consumer interest in all such proceedings; and in all decisions, rulings, regulations and other actions to state fully the consequences for consumers.
4. Authorize the Bureau of Standards and similar federal agencies to make public the results of their testing and use of consumer products.

No simplistic solution, such as a Department of Consumer Affairs, can substitute for the day-to-day job of protecting consumers wherever and whenever their rights and interests are involved.

Florence P. Dwyer



I have read in The American Legion Magazine for August the arguments in PRO & CON: Is A Cabinet-Level Department The Best Way To Protect The Consumer?

IN MY OPINION A CABINET-LEVEL DEPARTMENT IS THE BEST WAY ☐ IS NOT THE BEST WAY ☐ TO PROTECT THE CONSUMER.

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

Issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him. →

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

NEWSLETTER

A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH
ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

AUGUST 1969

LEGION ASKS CONGRESS TO INCREASE VIETNAM VETS EDUCATION BENEFITS:

In mid-June, E. H. Golembieski, Legion Director of National Rehabilitation, testified before veterans affairs subcommittees of both houses of Congress on the need for increased rates of educational assistance allowance for Vietnam era veterans . . . He cited high tuition costs and low subsistence allowance rates as the prime reasons why Viet vets are not taking advantage of higher education benefits under the Cold War G. I. Bill.

Using recent VA figures, Golembieski noted that although 24.5% of Viet vets (1,505,405 applicants out of a potential 6,155,000 eligibles) applied for educational assistance, only 18.7% entered programs . . . He noted that the costs of attending institutions of higher education have risen at the rate of 5-8% annually in recent years and have more than doubled in the last 30 years.

Pointing out that though it was never the intent of such programs to completely subsidize education, he said the payments did not even come close to matching the costs of tuition and other necessities . . . For example, unmarried WW2 vets got tuition allowances up to \$500 per school year plus \$75 per month subsistence payments . . . Today's single veteran gets \$130 a month, period . . . Out of that he must pay for everything . . . The problem is compounded if he has a wife and family.

In a nation where \$3,000 annual income is considered poverty level living, today's vets can hardly afford to go to school on half that amount, let alone keep himself in groceries and clothes.

Golembieski said the Legion was backing bills in both houses to provide healthy increases in educational allowance payments.

PRESIDENT SIGNS LAW TO EASE SPECIAL HOUSING FOR PARAPLEGICS:

President Nixon has signed PL91-22 which became effective June 6 . . . Among other things, this law increases from \$17,500 to \$21,000 the maximum amount which the VA may loan a veteran for a home; raises from \$10,000 to \$12,500 the amount the VA may grant paraplegic veterans for

specially adapted housing and extends the specially adapted housing benefit to veterans who have either lost or lost the use of one lower extremity and are suffering other service-connected neurological or orthopedic disability requiring regular use of a wheel chair.

PENNSYLVANIA VOTES \$28 MILLION BOND ISSUE TO PROVIDE BONUSES FOR ITS VETERANS OF VIETNAM ACTION:

Pennsylvania has authorized a \$28 million bond issue to provide bonuses for its veterans of Vietnam action, thus becoming the seventh state to do so . . . As "Veterans Newsletter" went to press, applications were set to be distributed to military installations and authorized veterans organizations throughout Pennsylvania and around the nation . . . Basically, the bonus is for veterans who listed their residence as Pennsylvania upon entering the service, who served at least 180 days in the Vietnam theater and who have been awarded the Vietnam Service Medal.

Payment will be paid at the rate of \$25 a month with a limit of \$750 for 30 months . . . If the serviceman dies as a result of disease, wounds or injury received in the Vietnam theater of operation, his legal next of kin may be eligible to receive \$1,000.

For information and applications, Write: Vietnam Veterans Bonus, 900 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa.

LEGION'S BASEBALL PROGRAM GETS ATTENTION IN TWO MAJOR MAGAZINES:

Legion baseball fans will be interested in knowing that the September issue of Sport Magazine--available on newsstands Aug. 19--will carry a five-page article on American Legion baseball entitled "The World Series For Future Major Leaguers." . . . It's the story of the 1968 Legion Series at Manchester, N.H., with additional material on the program itself.

In its July issue, Boys' Life Magazine--published by the Boy Scouts of America--also covered the subject with an article entitled "World Series Baseball--American Legion Style." . . . More than 60% of today's major league ballplayers are Legion baseball graduates.

AUGUST, 1969

Atlanta Readies Itself For 51st Legion Nat'l Convention

Legion meets there Aug. 22-28; President Nixon scheduled to receive Legion's Distinguished Service Medal; veteran screen actor Pat O'Brien set to appear; annual parade—held at night—will be Atlanta's largest.

The American Legion has awarded its 1969 Distinguished Service Medal to President Richard M. Nixon for outstanding service to the nation.

At press time it was hoped that the President would be able to deliver the principal address to the 51st National Convention in Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 22-28, and receive the Legion's highest honor. In part, the National Executive Committee resolution empowering the award, cites the President as one "who has served our nation with dignity, honor and courage, in both military and civilian life, and in both the legislative and executive branches of government." Mr. Nixon thus will become the seventh U.S. President to receive the award.

Georgia Governor Lester Maddox and Atlanta Mayor Ivan Allen, Jr., will welcome thousands of Legionnaires and their families to the National Convention at the opening session in Atlanta's Civic Center on Tues., Aug. 26.

Here are some of the highlights of the convention period:

- The National Commander's Dinner to Distinguished Guests will be held in the Phoenix Ballroom of the Regency Hyatt House Hotel on Tues., Aug. 26, at 7:30 p.m. Veteran actor and personality Pat O'Brien will be the featured speaker/entertainer at this affair which is already a sellout. Mr. O'Brien—who starred or appeared in 110 films—will be remembered best for his portrayals of Knute Rockne in "The Story of Knute Rockne," and Father Duffy in "The Fighting 69th." He also starred in more than a dozen stage plays and was the star of his own television series, "Harrigan and Son." He recently returned from a six-weeks tour visiting our armed forces personnel in hospitals throughout the Far East. A WWI veteran, O'Brien joined the Legion in 1928 in Chicago and now holds membership in McKea Post 8, Westport, Calif.

- The Auxiliary will hold its annual States Dinner at the Marriott Motor Hotel on Wed., Aug. 27, at 8:00 p.m.

- The Legion's big parade—the largest ever seen in Atlanta—will once again be a night event. Marchers will step off at 7:00 p.m., Mon., Aug. 25, from Mills Street, head south on West Peachtree, then on to Peachtree, continuing to Marietta where they will turn to the right and disband at Cone Street. The reviewing stand will be conveniently located on Peachtree Street right in front of the Regency Hotel. The parade is scheduled to go at least until midnight and will have—in addition to the usual Legion marching groups from around the nation—at least 1,600 Airborne Division troops in the line of march. The parade is being held at night to minimize traffic problems, avoid the heat and give family groups a chance to attend.

National Membership Bulletin

As of June 30, national Legion membership for 1969 was 2,609,478—an increase of 32,865 over the same date in 1968. The climbing enrollment figures brought the Legion to within 13,164 members of the total for all of 1968.

By June 18, 35 departments had passed their nationally-assigned membership goals, and 27 were already over their last year's final membership. Seven departments racked up new highs. They were: Hawaii, North Dakota, Philippines, Minnesota, Florida, Maryland and Arizona.

- On Thurs., Aug. 28, about 3,000 Legion delegates will elect their new National Commander for 1969-70, the man who will lead them into the Legion's second half-century. The election of the Nat'l Cmdr and other national officers is the last major piece of business of the convention. Preceding that will be commission and committee meetings and reports, greetings and speeches by various personages, presentations of awards

President Nixon Names Past Nat'l Cmdr Johnson As VA Chief



President Nixon, Past Nat'l Cmdr Donald E. Johnson (Iowa) and Mrs. Johnson chat near microphones shortly after the President named Johnson as Administrator of Veterans Affairs at Newport Beach, Cal., on June 5. The President had paused in California on his way to the historic meeting at Midway Island with President Thieu of South Vietnam. Johnson will head the nation's largest independent federal agency.

and the consideration of several hundred resolutions by delegates.

- On Sun., Aug. 24, at 7:00 p.m., the Legion's combination Senior and Junior Drum and Bugle Corps Championship Finals will be held at Georgia Tech Stadium. The top five senior and top seven junior corps will do their best for national honors. General admission tickets are \$2.00 and reserved seats are \$2.50.

- The three Seagram Posts of The American Legion (#807 Ill., #658 Calif., and #1283 N.Y.) will hold their 23rd Annual Drawing for the four Ford convertible cars during the Championship Finals. To enter, fill out and sign the coupon you will find for your use below and mail it to the address shown. All entries must be received no later than Aug. 22. There is no need to be at the convention to win. If you do win a car, the Seagram posts will also donate \$250 to your post.

- Presented to the convention each year are the representatives of Legion youth programs. They include: the National Oratorical Contest Champion, the 1969 President of Boys' Nation, a representative of the Sons of The American Legion, a representative of Legion sponsored Boy Scout units, The American Legion Baseball Player of the Year, and a youth representative of Legion sponsored Boys Clubs of America.

- Legionnaires and their families will be visiting one of the most progressive and modern cities in the nation—one with an outstanding growth record. Scheduled to open just prior to the Legion's convention is a project called "Underground Atlanta," parts of which date back to Civil War days. "Underground Atlanta" lies just below buildings which comprise the city's financial



Actor Pat O'Brien to address Distinguished Guests Banquet at National Convention.

district, not far from the State Capitol. The area grew that way because Atlanta began as a railroad center with viaducts and bridges crisscrossing what is now the central core of the city thus forming a platform for the newer parts.

The city's tallest building, the 41-story First National Bank Building, among others, rests on that platform. "Underground Atlanta" will feature exotic restaurants, boutiques, a 19th-century drug store, a theatre club, bric-a-brac shops, street-corner flower vendors and gas-lit walkways. Within a few feet of the development is the front of a building which was once a drug store where a young Atlantan developed a formula for headaches which later became known as Coca-Cola.

- Other places to visit include Stone Mountain, site of the world's largest exposed granite monolith. It's within a short drive of downtown Atlanta and features old farm villages, a Civil War

town, game ranges, and luxury dining and lodging facilities. Near Atlanta Stadium is the Six Flags Over Georgia amusement park, second only to Disneyland in size.

- The American Legion Public Memorial Program — always heavily attended—will be held at the Auditorium, Atlanta Civic Center, 4:30 p.m., Sun., Aug. 24.

Among the distinguished guests invited to the convention are:

- W. P. Gullander, President of the National Association of Manufacturers. He is scheduled to address the delegates on Wed., Aug. 27.

- George Meany, President of the AFL-CIO. He is also scheduled to speak to the delegates on Aug. 27.

- Past Nat'l Cmdr Donald E. Johnson (1964-65), recently appointed Administrator of Veterans Affairs by President Nixon to replace William J. Driver.

- Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. John D. Ryan.

- Maj. Gen. James F. Cantwell, President of the National Guard Association of the U.S.

- Jack R. Fowler, President of the newly-formed National Association of Collegiate Veterans, Inc., an organization with which the Legion is establishing cooperative projects. Fowler is a graduate student at West Virginia University.

- Nat'l Cmdr William C. Doyle will present a Special National Commander's Award to the Reader's Digest in recognition of its hugely successful feature "Fly This Flag—Proudly" which appeared in its Feb. 1969 issue. Paul W. Thompson, Executive Vice President of the Digest will accept on behalf of the Digest's Co-Chairmen DeWitt Wallace and Lila Acheson Wallace.

- Preceding the convention, National Security Commission members will make their annual visit to military installations. On Aug. 20 commission members will gather at Norfolk, Va., fly to Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for in-depth briefings on U.S. Navy and Marine Corps operations with particular emphasis on the security of the Guantanamo installation. From there they will transfer to a Navy carrier on station then move back to Norfolk for briefings on NATO operations and nuclear vessels.

On Sat., Aug. 23, the commission will hold regular meetings in Atlanta. Speakers to the group include: Vice Admiral W. P. Mack, Deputy Ass't to the Sec'y of Defense, Lt. Gen. George V. Underwood, Commanding Gen. of the U.S. Army Air Defense Command, Lt. Gen. Marvin McNickle, U. S. A. F. Deputy Chief of Staff for Research and Development and Frank Johnson, Foreign Editor of the American Security Council.

The Seagram Posts

American Legion, P.O. Box 77164
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Gentlemen: I am a member of Post # _____, American Legion, or a member of Unit # _____, American Legion Auxiliary located in (City) _____, (State) _____

Please enter my name in the free drawings for four Ford Convertibles donated by the Seagram Posts to the American Legion National Convention Corporation of Georgia. Drawings to be held August 24, 1969, in Georgia Tech Stadium, Atlanta, Georgia. Entries must be received no later than midnight August 22, 1969.

(Please Print)

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Legion or Auxiliary Membership Card # _____

The Legion Commissions A 50th Anniversary Commemorative Bottle

The American Legion has commissioned the J. W. Dant Distilling Co., a major division of Schenley Industries, Inc., to produce a limited edition commemorative bottle as a lasting memento of its 50 years of service to community, state and nation now being observed during the Golden Anniversary Celebration.

Since this News Section is not printed

America. Commemorative flasks were individually produced (not machine-made) all through the 1800's, some of them featuring the westward push of the railroads, the California Gold Rush and other great events.

Around 1893, the milk-white glass replica of the Tomb of U. S. Grant, situated in New York City's Riverside Park, was created.

In 1926, a pint-sized amber flask was produced carrying a design of the bust of John Paul Jones in uniform on one side and two ships, probably the Bonhomme Richard and the Serapis, on the other side.

In 1936, a calabash bottle, known among collectors as the "T.V.A. Bottle," was designed by a bottle collector named Dr. J. S. Hall of Clinton, Tenn. As a long-time collector of historical flasks, he wished to make a contribution to his hobby by designing a bottle to commemorate the T. V. A. and the building of the Norris Dam in his region.

The bottle is quart size, aquamarine in color and was produced by the T. C. Wheaton Co., of Millville, N.J., the same company which produced the Legion's bottle.

Collectors trade commemorative bottles both full and empty. While full and with the tax seal intact they are known as "mint condition" bottles and presumably are worth more. Some collectors buy two of a kind: one to keep and one to trade.

Once the limited edition of the Legion's Commemorative Bottle is run off, the molds will be destroyed—as is the practice—to protect the value of the bottles already in existence. So Legionnaires and collectors who want a valuable souvenir commemorating the Legion's first 50 years should make moves right now to insure their bottles will be reserved.

The matter of reserving and selling these collector's items will be handled by the J. W. Dant Distillers Company and your local liquor or package store (in states where legal).

A coupon appears on page seven of this magazine which will enable you to reserve your bottle directly with the J. W. Dant Co.

Send no money to this magazine or to the Dant Co. You will have to pick up and pay for your commemorative bottle at the local retail liquor outlet where your reservation is made.

As of this writing the bottles were scheduled to be ready in early August for nationwide distribution. They will also be available at the National Convention city.



in four-color, you can't see the beautiful combination of colors on this handsome collector's item. The bottle itself (see photo) is dark blue, very similar to the shade found on Legion uniforms and caps. The front panel, which shows a WWI Doughboy and a Legionnaire of today, has a rich, cream-colored background bordered in red, white and blue. The back panel is a raised relief of the American Eagle. On the stopper is a gold replica of the Legion's 50th Anniversary Medallion. The bottle has been double-fired to assure lasting colors.

In the bottle is 4/5ths of 10-year-old prime Kentucky bourbon by J. W. Dant.

Though both the art and hobby of commemorative bottling are growing with leaps and bounds today, it wasn't always that way and the advances of bottlemaking technology had a lot to do with it. Bottlemaking machines were first developed between 1900 and 1910. In 1899, 28,000 U.S. glassworkers made fewer than 8,000,000 gross of glass containers. By contrast, 50 years later the same number of workers were making 110,000,000 gross.

The collection of commemorative bottles on a large scale is also a comparatively recent practice and its history is not generally known. However, early glassmakers blew custom-made flasks almost as soon as they set foot in Pilgrim

The Regency Hyatt House Hotel will be American Legion Headquarters Hotel and the Auxiliary headquarters and meeting will be at the Marriott Motor Hotel.

The Atlanta National Convention will be the next to last event of the Legion's Golden Anniversary Celebration. The last event will take place in Minneapolis, Minn., on Veterans Day, Nov. 11, commemorating the Anniversary of the First National Convention which was held there in 1919.

Legion Stamp News

The American Legion's 50th Anniversary Commemorative Stamp—released on March 15—turned out to be a very popular issue and a good money-maker for the U.S. Post Office.

A total of 632,035 Legion stamps received First Day cancellations. This is more than 250,000 higher than the average number of cancellations for all commemorative stamps issued in 1968. Only two other stamps beat out the Legion stamp.

More than one million Legion stamps were sold on the First Day, a total also well above average. These sales provided the Post Office Department with revenue exceeding \$60,000. Demand still continues at a high level. Print order for the Legion stamp was 120 million.

A limited quantity of Legion First Day Covers is still available at 50¢ for one; \$1.30 for three and \$2.00 for five. If you want the three-color cacheted envelope with the Legion stamp cancelled on its day of issue, send a money order or check with request to: First Day Cover, The American Legion 1608 K. St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Limited quantities are also available of the programs for the First Day of Issue Ceremony. Each bears a cancelled Legion stamp. Prices for these collectors' souvenirs are \$1.00 for one or \$2.50 for three.

For Legionnaire stamp collectors going to Atlanta for the National Convention, First Day Covers will be available at strategically located booths.

Legion Baseball Regional Contests

The 1969 American Legion Baseball World Series will be played at Duncan Field, Hastings, Neb., Aug. 28-Sept. 2 immediately following the National Convention.

Regional play will take place throughout this month. Here is a list of the regional sites and the teams which compose those contests.

Regional 1 at Keene, N.H.: Conn., Maine, Mass., N.H., N.Y. "A" team, R.I., and Vt., host team.

Regional 2 at Coplay, Pa.: Del., D.C., Md., N.J., N.Y. "B" team, Pa. "B"

team. and W.Va., host team.

Regional 3 at West Palm Beach, Fla.: Ala., Fla., Ga., N.C., Panama, C.Z., S.C., and Va., host team.

Regional 4 at Memphis, Tenn.: Ark., Ky., La., Miss., Okla., Tenn., and Texas, host team.

Regional 5 at Bowling Green, O.: Ill. "A" team, Ind., Mich., Minn. "A" team, Ohio, Pa. "A" team and Wis., host team.

Regional 6 at Mandan, N.D.: Ill. "B" team, Iowa, Minn. "B" team, Mo., Neb., N.D., and S.D., host team.

Regional 7 at Billings, Mont.: Ariz., Colo., Kans., Mont., N.M., Utah, and Wyo., host team.

Regional 8 at Klamath Falls, Ore.: Alaska, Cal., Hawaii, Idaho, Nev., Ore., and Washington, host team.

Winners of the eight regionals then move on to the World Series.

Drug Abuse Crisis

Each day's headlines point up the fact that the problem of dangerous drugs is no longer just a metropolitan or large city problem. The spectre of drug abuse—in whatever form—has poked its ugly head into the suburbs, the smallest villages and the remotest byways.

College towns find it a problem. It has spread into the high schools, no matter how affluent the community, and is permeating now into junior high schools where 13 and 14 year-olds have been found with dangerous drug habits. Even the wealthiest of families are not immune from its reaches.

Experts in the field attribute the ever-increasing figures on juvenile crime, illegitimacy and school dropouts in part

Red Culprit Caught



This picture of the little red squirrel chewing the U.S. flag on the headstone of a veteran's grave was seen around the world. It practically put the town of Damariscotta, Maine, on the map. Mutilated flags were a mystery until Legionnaire Robert Batteese of Wells-Hussey Post 42, using a 180mm telephoto lens on a 35mm camera from his house across the road from the old cemetery, took this shot. The squirrels probably lined their nests with remnants from the flags.

to drug abuse. The loss to the nation in people and dollars is incalculable.

Presently there are about 74,000,000 children 18 and under in the U.S., with about 40,000,000 of veteran parentage. There are over 3,000,000 children under the age of 18 in Legion households. This is the age group most susceptible to drug abuse and the one needing the most protection.

The Legion's National Child Welfare Division got interested in the problem of drug abuse back in 1950 and the following year held a special "Narcotics Crisis Clinic" in New York City to spotlight for the nation the alarming increase

in the illegal use of narcotics, especially by juveniles. More than 400 doctors, psychiatrists, law enforcement officials, hospital administrators, school officials, Senators, Representatives, judges, social workers, clergymen and narcotics addicts were present. Covering the event were writers from 29 of the nation's newspapers, and from national magazines and radio and television stations.

As a result of testimony in this successful clinic, a 15-point program was drawn up and later in the year adopted by the Legion's National Convention. By the time of the 1952 Convention, 10 of the points had been wholly or partially achieved, the budget of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics had been increased; the number of narcotics agents had been enlarged and federal laws had been amended to provide for a sliding scale of minimum, mandatory sentences for those convicted and 22 states had amended laws to stiffen penalties against sellers.

Though this was a huge step forward it was hardly, and obviously, not the end of the problem.

Early in the 1960's another group of dangerous drugs found large usage by teenagers, college students, truck drivers and others who wanted to stay awake or alert for long stretches of time. These were called "pep pills," "bennies," "yellow jackets," etc. The side effects produced anti-social behavior on the part of users and often caused serious health problems. Also around that period came the practice of glue-sniffing.

After a number of efforts by the Legion and other interested groups, federal legislation was approved to provide stringent controls upon the distribution and sale of such drugs. Local communities passed laws controlling the sale of airplane glue and a campaign was raised to point up the harmful and dangerous aspects of that practice. Again, many Legion departments cooperated with the National Child Welfare Division in this effort by securing state legislation to control this problem on an intrastate basis. Forty-nine states amended existing laws or adopted new ones on this subject.

Current Legion policy continues to call for support of educational efforts to rid the nation of the problems involving the use of narcotics, dangerous drugs, hallucinogens and marijuana. The mandate also calls for state and federal legislation to be amended to enable more effective control over the manufacture, distribution and sale of these products, including mandatory penalties for illicit traffickers in these substances.

In 1966 the Nat'l Child Welfare Division circulated model state drug abuse control acts to all departments of the Legion and Auxiliary in the hopes that

Alabama Legion's Family Honors Program



Shown here is some of the material contained in the Alabama Legion Family Honors Program which has been developed to honor the families of Alabama servicemen killed in Vietnam. In operation just over a year, this well-organized program has already been presented to close to 1,000 families by local Legion posts and Auxiliary units. It involves a high degree of coordination between Legion and Auxiliary workers, local civic officials and military personnel. The presentation packets consist of a gold star flag, Certificate of Appreciation, letters from the Dep't Cmdr, Auxiliary President, the Governor of Alabama and the Adjutant General. Also included are letters offering their services from the local post and auxiliary, the Alabama Department of Veterans Affairs and a flag case to hold the family flag following the burial service. Legion and Auxiliary delegations make family visitations on or close to the funeral day.

"American Legion Night" At Shea Stadium In New York



It was "American Legion 50th Anniversary Night" at Shea Stadium in New York City on Memorial Day. The N.Y. Mets cooperated with the Queens County Legion in presenting a pre-game memorial program in honor of U.S. veterans. A full house saw more than 200 marchers from metropolitan area color guards parade the colors in the outfield. In photo left, N.Y. City Council

President Francis X. Smith addresses the huge throng as (l. to r.) Program Chmn Robert F. Cutler, N.Y. Dep't Cmdr Michael Kogut, Nat'l Vice Cmdr John A. Jones (representing Nat'l Cmdr Doyle) and Queens County Cmdr Louis J. Marconi stand by. Mets were then in their 11-game winning streak which put them in second place in the National League's Eastern Division.

such laws would restrict dangerous drug use. At that time state laws controlling dangerous drugs varied in effectiveness because the statutes differed greatly from one state to another. The Legion's efforts were developed to help the states conform and coordinate with federal laws.

Much of the drug abuse problem, if detected early enough, can be stopped right in the home. Generally speaking, here are some of the signs which may indicate drug abuse: sudden changes in behavior, restlessness, nervousness, sleepiness, frequent yawning, abrupt changes of mood, possession of unexplained pills, burned holes in clothing and bedding, excessive spending, things missing from the home, pawn tickets found in clothing, frequent school absences and failing school work.

Here are some *specific* signs to watch for:

- The finding of dried glue in paper or plastic bags, odor of glue on breath and clothes, red, watery eyes and excessively running nose may indicate the misuse of glue.
- An indifference to surroundings, lack of interest, drowsiness and an appearance of intoxication with no odor of alcohol may indicate the use of depressants such as "goof balls" or sleeping pills.
- The ability to go for long periods without sleeping or eating, being excessively active and talkative, dilated eyes and dry, itchy skin may indicate the use of stimulants such as "bennies" or "pep pills."
- Unusual looking cigarettes having an odor similar to burnt rope almost surely indicates the use of marijuana, otherwise known as "pot," "reefers," "sticks," "Mary" or "Mary Jane."

- Presence of a hypodermic needle, eyedropper or spoon, traces of white powder around nostrils, pinpoint marks on arms, bloodstains on sleeves and bloodshot eyes with glassy, dilated pupils may indicate a heavy narcotic user.

Several Legion departments and posts have already conducted programs and campaigns to educate against drug abuse. Among them Frierson-Nichols Post 8 of Winter Haven, Fla., the Department of Delaware, and the Department of Ohio.

The Winter Haven post distributed 5,000 copies of a 28-page booklet on narcotics and harmful drugs named "Your Decision" in cooperation with its local police department.

The Department of Delaware developed and made wide distribution of a one-page flyer entitled "Parent—Does Your Child Abuse Drugs?"

The Department of Ohio held a one-day "Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Seminar" in cooperation with the Fed-

eral Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs and the Greater Cleveland Growth Association. The speakers, local, state and federal experts, covered the subject from the origin and history of narcotics and dangerous drugs all the way up to current problems and the need for a continuing long range effort to lick the problem.

What can you, your community and your Legion post do to help control, eliminate and, if possible, avoid the problem of the illicit use of dangerous drugs, including narcotics, hallucinogens and marijuana?

The answer is easy but the solution is difficult, although not impossible.

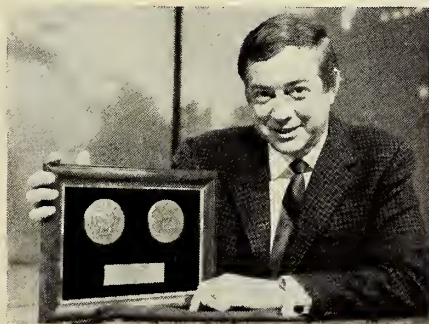
Among other things, it calls for a lot of continuing community effort to provide healthful, attractive and meaningful lives for our youth. It calls for adult participation and a healthy interest and understanding of youth problems. It calls for a good home life. It calls for educational programs, widely disseminated and properly handled, to inform youth and adults about drug abuse and the long-lasting harmful effects. It calls for sensible and strong, nationwide, uniform laws to prevent drug abuse and the illegal sale, manufacture and distribution of all dangerous drugs.

Most of all, it calls for a concerned, enlightened nation which wants to do something about it.

This is not somebody else's problem. This is everybody's problem.

The Legion's National Child Welfare Division stands ready to assist concerned posts and communities in combatting the use of dangerous drugs. Write to them for information at P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

Legion Honors Hugh Downs



Hugh Downs, NBC-TV TODAY Show host, poses with Legion's 50th Anniversary plaque recently presented to him on the show by Legion Magazine Publisher James F. O'Neil for Nat'l Cmdr William Doyle. Downs was cited for "good citizenship."

Legion Observes Memorial Day



Post 536, N.Y.: Eternal Light on marble

Post 536, Woodmere, N.Y., dedicated an Eternal Light (see photo) on a monument of white marble. The sign is made of heavy aluminum, painted yellow and blue. The under-the-roof space will be fitted with the Legion emblem. Flowers will be planted beneath the sign.

Post 494, Sugarcreek, Ohio, gave a Flame of Freedom to the village as a Golden Anniversary gift. The construction of the pillar supporting the torch and the installation were the responsibility of a committee consisting of LeRoy Schupbach, Ferman Snyder, and O. L. Lahm.



Post 6, Columbia, S.C., sets up a Flanders Field on the lawn of its post home.

Observing the occasion for Post 12, Grafton, W. Va., which joined with Barracks 1949, Veterans of WW1 and VFW Post 3081, were Congressman Harley Staggers, Charles Kuhn, Dep't Cmdr, and William Murphy, 2nd District Cmdr. Legionnaire Staggers is chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

The Arlington County, Va., Legion joined with other groups in a service, the highlight of which was the dedication of a Freedom Flame by Posts 44, 85, 139, and 194 and their Auxiliary Units.

Post 614, Patton, Pa., erected a permanent, illuminated memorial on its home grounds. Honored at the services was Clair Kelly, the post's first commander.

"Patriotism, U.S.A." was the theme put forward by Post 382, Menomonee Falls, Wis., in a joint observance with Amvets Post 5 and VFW Post 9496. The MF High School Bands and the MF Chorale took part.

Post 149, Fayetteville, W. Va., dedicated a 45-foot flagpole and a Flame of Freedom of imposing structure. Bases for both units were constructed by D. B. Vaglio, a 71-year-old retired stonemason, who painstakingly selected the stones from the middle of New River at Cotton Hill so their outer shapes could be retained without cutting. Holes were drilled through the massive stones to allow gas service lines to feed the flame mounted at the top of the 10-foot support.



A Flame of Freedom for Post 149, W.Va.



In 20 years, about 1,200 calls per year

In the parade for Post 626, Birdsboro, Pa., was the Ambulance Unit, in operation since 1949 and averaging 1,200 calls

per year. In the photo are, l. to rt., Jack Templin and Walter Messner, two of the 12 men who are trained in first aid and ambulance work.



It's 15 years for Lakewood Ambassadors.

Lakewood, Calif., Post 496 staged a parade that had support from the 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing Band, of El Toro, the San Diego Navy Tng Center D&B Corps, the 5th Reg't Marine D&B Corps, and its own Lakewood Ambassadors D&B Corps. In the photo, William Francis, at right, founder of the Ambassadors, receives a trophy from Post Cmdr Vern Martin. In center is Congressman Richard Hanna. The occasion was the 15th anniversary of the Corps.

Peoria Post 2, Ill., had its former chaplain (and Past Dep't Chaplain) Fr. T. R. Hughes, as speaker of the day.

Post 345, Minneapolis, Minn., joined with other veterans groups to honor the dead of all wars. The main address was given by Mons. P. William Coates, chaplain for K.C. Council 435. In the photo, Art McCann, of Post 345 is third from the right, in front of the Legion flag.

(Continued on following page)



Post 485, Clara City, Minn., displays this montage of WW1 photos and documents.



Memorial Day service in Minneapolis



Post 203, Beacon, N.Y., gave the Legion Award of Heroism to Anthony Bellissimo, a young man who "got involved." He ran and got an ambulance for an elderly woman slumped over in a snowbank. The Boy Scout's action saved her life.



Post Cmdr Edward Freitag, of Post 690, Philadelphia, Pa., accepts a sheet of Legion Memorial stamps from Postmaster A. Lambert, commemorating the 50th.



Post 88, Norman, Okla. donated a Flame of Freedom gas torch, located on the lawn of the courthouse, to Cleveland County. Post Cmdr Roy Hurt presented the Flame and Mayor William Morgan lighted it.

New Awards to Police Officers

A feature of the annual convention of the **Kings County (Brooklyn), N.Y.,** Legion was the presentation to 10 patrolmen of Law & Order awards for "services above and beyond the call of duty." Manuel Dizon, chairman of the County L&O Committee, presented the framed certificates. In the photo, standing, from the left, are: Ass't Chief Inspector (Brooklyn South) Michael Chimenti; Manuel Dizon; Ptl Angelo Catalano, 77th Pct; Ptl Patrick Eanniello, 61st Pct; Ptl Robert Waller, 71st Pct; Ptl Arthur Bancroft, 92nd Pct; Ptl George Alonis, 92nd Pct; Ass't Chief Inspector (Brooklyn North) Lloyd Sealy; seated, from left: Ptl William J. Pope, 73rd Pct; Ptl Anthony Minichiello, 81st Pct; Ptl Francis Michalski, 83rd Pct; Ptl. Mi-



Kings Co., N.Y.: Awards to 10 patrolmen chael Olinger, 83rd Pct; and Ptl Charles Hubert, 77th Pct. Inspectors Sealy and Chimenti spoke to the conventioners after the 10 patrolmen were honored.

Also in Brooklyn, N.Y., was the award by **Post 159** to Ptl Thomas P. Costello for being "the outstanding officer in the 66th Pct." The presentation was made by Julius Simon, chairman of Post 159's Law & Order Committee.



Post 28, N.M.: 3rd annual L&O dinner

More than 250 persons attended the third annual dinner given by **Post 28, Roswell, N.M.,** to honor the community's law enforcement agencies. In the photo, l. to rt.: Capt. W.J. Bullock, CO, Roswell State Police Office; Mrs. L. M. Hall and husband, Roswell Police Chief L.M. Hall; Mrs. and Mr. Rogers Aston (he was the featured speaker); and Post Cmdr William Wells. Post 28 took a large (almost full page) advertisement in the Roswell Daily Record, headlined "Police—God Bless 'em!" The message pointed out, in strong but clean language, how communities depended for their survival on police forces, collectively and individually.

BRIEFLY NOTED



Award to the first U.S. Air Mail Supt.

A citation was given to Benjamin Lipsner, recognizing his historic part in establishing Air Mail Service in the United States, by **Illinois** Dep't Cmdr Albert Swiderski. In the photo, Cmdr Swiderski makes the presentation to Lipsner, a member of **Aviation Post 651, Chicago,** as are the others in the photo.

Legionnaire Jimmy Jones, of **Macon, Ga.,** formerly a Public Relations staff member with The American Legion, has written a book on the life of W. L. ("Young") Stribling, a heavyweight boxing title contender in the 1920s and early 1930s. Called "King of the Canebrakes," it tells (aided by 24 pages of photos) of Stribling's fights with Max Schmeling, Primo Carnera, Paul Berlenbach, Jack Sharkey, etc., and of his all-round athletic achievements and the many frustrations in his career. (His father, "Pa" Stribling, promoted boxing bouts for Legion **Post 3, Macon.**) The popular fighter died in 1933 as the result of a motorcycle-car accident. (\$4.95; Southern Press, Inc., Macon, Ga.)

The **Nassau County, N.Y., Legion** recently began a campaign to have universities and colleges retain ROTC training on campus and continue granting academic credit to all students in the program. County Cmdr Edward LaJoie has written to Defense Secretary Melvin Laird about the campaign. The County Legion has called upon all U.S. veterans of all wars, individually and through their respective veterans organizations, to unite in this effort to stop the current nationwide movement of colleges to eliminate academic credit for military training of students for the Reserve



Nassau Co. (N.Y.) Legion supports ROTC.

Officers Training Corps. To dramatize its support of the ROTC program, the Nassau Legion honored outstanding student cadets of the Hofstra Univ. ROTC unit. In the photo, County Cmdr LaJoie congratulates Col. Charles Oglesby, professor of Military Science, after the faculty of Hofstra voted to continue ROTC as a program for scholastic credit.

In the mail of the editor of The Free State Warrior, the **Dep't of Maryland** paper, was this letter: "The report of my transfer to Post Everlasting is not correct. I am well and hearty." John Hildebrand, **Post 252**. The editor made appropriate apologies.

POSTS IN ACTION

A 40-year Legionnaire, Vincent Welch, a member of **Police Post 461, San Diego, Calif.**, retired from business at 76. Needing a hobby, he took up painting. Learning that the Balboa Naval Hospital in San Diego wanted paintings to brighten the walls, he sent a sample of his work. It was well received and the hospital accepted his offer to donate 63 more of them. "I got tired of sitting in a rocking-chair; I was only 76," said Mr. Welch.

Post 34, Saigon, South Vietnam, less than a year old, is a major factor in the off-duty life of our service people there. The Post Cmdr is Army Staff Sgt. Howard Thompson, of Cookeville, Tenn., who says: "We plan to develop a post HQ which will serve all our needs and those of soldiers in the field who might

be in Saigon for various reasons. We plan for showers and locker rooms, and a laundry service for soldiers who want to get cleaned up before leaving on R&R (rest and recreation). An information center where visitors can find out about all the facilities available in Saigon is another project. Also, a program for aiding Viet orphans and war vets."

A service project undertaken and completed by Boy Scout Troop 35, sponsored by **Post 190, Delhi, N.Y.**, was to build and install bases for holding flags for veterans' graves. The Scouts poured cement into two-quart milk cartons, then inserted plastic tubes into the cement. The cement, when hardened, is placed in a hole in the ground in front of the grave marker. The flag fits into the tube and can be removed during grass-cutting.

Remember Bob Martin, who won the heavyweight boxing championship of the AEF in 1919? He has been signed up as a member of **Post 71, Oakland, Md.** Born in Albright, W. Va., on November 11, 1897, Martin fought Gene Tunney 14 times before Tunney became the world champion. At the same time that Martin won the AEF title, Tunney won the AEF light-heavyweight crown.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Harry A. Bruno, Legionnaire, public relations consultant, and "Mr. Aviation" to that industry, honored with a dinner by the Advertising Club of New York. He publicized Lindbergh's solo flight across the Atlantic, the Ellsworth Wilkins Expedition, the Post-Gatty Flight Around the World, etc. The American Legion Magazine was represented by its publisher, James O'Neil.

Cartha D. (Deke) DeLoach, of Alexandria, Va., chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Public Relations Commission, cited for outstanding public service by resolution of the Georgia State Legislature. DeLoach, assistant to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, was honored in a ceremony in the Washington office of U.S. Senator Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia.

William J. Driver, former Administrator of Veterans Affairs, honored by The American Legion with the presentation of a citation for "the excellent manner in which he administered the United States veterans affairs program during his tenure as Administrator. The citation was presented by Past Nat'l Cmdr William E. Galbraith.

Nat'l Cmdr **William C. Doyle**, of Vine-land, N.J., winner of the 1969 "For

Country Award" from the organization of Catholic War Veterans.

Walter A. Rose, Wisconsin Past Dep't Cmdr (1946-47), named chairman of the board for the Wisconsin Dep't of Veterans Affairs. Past Dep't Cmdr **Val W. Ove**, of Milwaukee (1942-43), named chairman of the Council of Veterans Programs.

Jack L. Spore resigned as general manager of Nat'l Emblem Sales to return to the Washington area and re-enter government service. **Donald White**, assistant general manager, has also completed his tour of duty with the Legion. Assistant Executive Director **Hollis Hull** has been named acting general manager along with his other duties.

William Hauck Detzel, male, 7 lbs., born on June 6 (D-Day) to Mr. and Mrs. Donald Detzel. He is the first grandchild of Nat'l Adjutant and Mrs. William F. Hauck.

DEATHS

James H. Steinson, of Westbrook, Conn., Past Dep't Cmdr (1953-54).

Earl E. Hoelscher, 50, of Presheo, S.D., Past Dep't Cmdr (1956-57) and Nat'l Executive Committeeman in 1957-63.

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Louis I. Westby and **Thomas H. Wilde** and **Ivan Williams** (all 1967), Post 1, Phoenix, Ariz.

H. C. Dierich and **William N. Gutensohn** and **Thomas Rothrock** (all 1968), Post 139, Springdale, Ark.

Victor P. Crettol and **Benjamin W. Homfeld** (both 1968), Post 215, Wasco, Calif.

Ralph E. Harris and **Marion L. Pitts** (both 1969), Post 741, Camarillo, Calif.

Reuben T. Bassett (1968), Post 96, West Hartford, Conn.

William E. Matthews (1968), Post 14, Smyrna, Del.

Ernest E. Sanchez (1969), Post 5, Tampa, Fla. **Russell C. Olsen** (1968), Post 277, Boca Raton, Fla.

George Jacobs (1966) and **George A. Dustin** (1967), Post 11, Chicago, Ill.

Verne Farthing and **John C. Kell** and **Walter Mick** (all 1968), Post 141, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

James Tuttle and **C. Nye Wade** and **Bert Warmouth** and **Roger Yontz** (all 1968), Post 477, Chrisman, Ill.

William J. Smith (1969), Post 651, Chicago, Ill.

Raymond Alvarez and **Herbert Brown** and **C. D. Harman** and **Olof Johnson** (all 1969), Post 691, Midlothian, Ill.

John M. Jozwiak (1967) and **Casey J. Kerwin** (1968), Post 1109, Chicago, Ill.

Irvin Hartley (1956) and **Carl Kilgus** (1964) and **Winchell Hayes** (1967) and **Elbert Dillman** and **Russell M. Brumley** (both 1968), Post 315, Richmond, Ind.

Roy Cremer and **Frank G. Fiedler** and **Max Von Schrader** and **Robert W. Yoder** (all 1968), Post 3, Ottumwa, Iowa.

E. Guy Gibson (1968), Post 14, Shreveport, La.

COMRADES IN DISTRESS

Readers who can help these veterans are urged to do so. Usually a statement is needed in support of a VA claim.

Notices are run only at the request of American Legion Service Officers representing claimants, using approved forms available only from State Legion Service Officers.

Camp Cavite, P.I. Bn 8144 AU, 29th Eng BOWE, Topo Bn (Summer 1952)—A jeep truck accident that killed three Philippine naval personnel also involved **Marion E. Kirtley**. He needs information from anyone who knows of the accident—Sgts. Frank, Salinas, Capt. Miller, etc. Write to "CD6, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10013"

Manila, P.I., Base X, Athletic & Rec Sec, SS (Sept. 6, 1945)—Information needed from anyone who knew of a nervous breakdown and subsequent hospitalization for bronchitis suffered by **Stanton J. Benjamin**. Need to hear from Vance, Samler, etc. Write to "CD7, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019"

Guantanamo Bay NS, Cuba (1935-39)—Information is needed by **Dewey T. Ashby** from Lt. Cmdr. Glunt, Chaplain, and Captain Schwyhart, Chaplain, to confirm that Ashby did, in school, teach the dependents of officers and enlisted men during that time. He also needs the present address of **Admiral Cook**, the commandant there in 1935. Write to: "CDA, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019"

20-43rd Army Eng, Att. to 8th Air Force (England, 1944)—Verification is needed from those (especially **Lieut. Tschean**) who served with **James W. Finnell** and know that he injured his hearing in service. Write to: "CD8, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019"

Hizkiah Griffith and Harry D. Locke and John F. O'Melia (all 1968), Post 97, Winchester, Mass.

Harry J. Jeffway and Frank N. Priest (both 1969), Post 224, Easthampton, Mass.

Winston Merrick (1968), Post 45, Hastings, Mich.

Ray Sieckert and Carl Sohns and Victor Thune (all 1965), Post 65, Rosemount, Minn.

Jackson William Petter (1968), Post 449, St. Paul, Minn.

Jesse Oakland (1968), Post 581, Minneapolis, Minn.

Charles Squibb and Clarence Thaller and Bert Tinsley and Clyde Yardley (all 1967), Post 9, Hemingford, Neb.

Charles P. Livecchi and Rocco J. Lo Carro, Jr. and Ottavio Mancino and Angelo Manzi and Nicholas Montesano (all 1967), Post 191, Newark, N.J.

Edw. D. Doll and Carl Morrison and Edna C. Schierenberg (all 1968), Post 79, Ruidoso, N. Mex.

Robert de Graff and Louis Fuccio and Thomas Hanophy and Mary T. Hutchinson (all 1968), Post 4, Oyster Bay, N.Y.

William Melvin Burrell (1969), Post 74, Potsdam, N.Y.

Neil E. Anderson and Charles W. Cole and Joseph Del Puente and Harry W. Ekstrand and Henry B. Frey (all 1969), Post 126, Staten Island, N.Y.

Varley Gibson (1967) and John Edwards and Orlando Weigle (both 1968) and Archie McNeil and Paul Rowan (both 1969), Post 189, Norwich, N.Y.

Charles Brucato (1968), Post 205, Kenmore, N.Y.

Harold E. Alger (1968), Post 259, Oneonta, N.Y.

John Wardrop (1969), Post 335, Lynbrook, N.Y.

Richard A. Goebel and William L. Howe and Charles L. Larsen and Irvin E. Latourette (all 1968), Post 336, Glen Head, N.Y.

Glenn DeGelleke and Marialis DeReu and Harry B. Fish and Raymond D. Fuller and Elmer J. Malgee (all 1968), Post 394, Williamson, N.Y.

Charles Anderson, Sr. (1969), Post 493, Mayville, N.Y.

Medwin Boddington and Fred Chamberlain and Chester G. Feldman and Roland Hochstadter (all 1969), Post 505, Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y.

Charles Rodgers and Anthony S. Romaine and Louis Ruzicka and Lewis Terry (all 1968), Post 651, Sayville, N.Y.

James McGinnigle (1968), Post 858, Cleveland, N.Y.

Samuel Schwab (1965) and Jacob Hamerman (1968), Post 1176, New York, N.Y.

Sollis S. Cohen (1969), Post 1347, New York, N.Y.

Cleon Goodnough (1968), Post 1612, Big Flats, N.Y.

Oscar Anderson and Jake Kalberer and Adolph Sandve (all 1968), Post 40, Mandan, N. Dak.

A. J. Backes and William Coffey and Birney Dahle and Fred Hawley (all 1968), Post 98, Langdon, N. Dak.

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending May 31, 1969

Benefits paid Jan. 1-May 31, 1969.....	\$ 650,325
Benefits paid since April 1958	7,309,479
Basic Units in force (number)	160,529
New Applications approved since	
Jan. 1, 1969	2,314
New Applications rejected	465

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from \$11,500 (full unit up through age 29) in decreasing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. Quoted benefit includes 15% "bonus" in excess of contract amount. For calendar year 1969 the 15% "across the board" increase in benefits will continue to all participants in the group insurance plan. Available in half and full units at a flat rate of \$12 or \$24 a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at \$1 or \$2 a month for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustee operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.

Robert H. Johnson and Fred A. Knowlen and Elmer E. LaForge and Guy E. Larson and Haakon Lee (all 1969), Post 51, Lebanon, Ore.

Frank W. Glading and Lewis J. Glauner and Dr. Herbert W. Goebert and Henry H. Greenfield and William H. Guldin (all 1969), Post 64, Coatesville, Pa.

Thomas M. Crosbie and Jacob J. Paradise (both 1969), Post 175, Washington, Pa.

Fred H. Tillinghast (1949) and Ernst K. Klappenbach (1966) and Adolph Egeling (1967) and Oscar Harms and Albert F. Hoffman (both 1968), Post 179, New Braunfels, Tex.

Carl F. Blume (1969), Post 291, San Leon, Tex.

William W. Hawkins (1968), Post 136, Ettrick, Va.

Eugene S. Hill and Victor O. Leonard and R. D. Simmons (all 1968), Post 79, Snoqualmie, Wash.

Morbert E. Gajewski and Frank Stark (both 1957), Post 416, Greendale, Wis.

Herbert Belling, Sr. and Austin H. Gauger and Marvin E. Race and James J. Rohr and Richard J. Smith (all 1969), Post 449, Elm Grove, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st Gas Reg't—(Oct.) George Carlson, 2009 McKinley St., Clearwater, Fla. 33515

1st GHQ MP Bn, Co A (WW1)—(Oct.) R. W. Bickford, Ashburnham, Mass. 01430

3rd Div. (Pa.)—(Oct.) Harold Cox, 213 N. Jay St., Lock Haven, Pa. 17745

5th Evac Hosp (Korea)—(Sept.) Gordon Forsyth, P.O. Box 347, Rockmart, Ga. 30153

7th Field Art'y—(Oct.) Albert Beams, Box 168, Shelburne, Vt. 05482

20th, 1340th, 1171st Combat Eng—(Aug.) George Rankin, 5711 Ave. H., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11234

23rd Eng, Co C (WW1)—(Oct.) Stephen Mulery, 231 Marine Ct., Lauderdale by the Sea, Fla. 33308

27th Div—(Oct.) George Rogers, P.O. Box 985, Troy, N.Y. 12181

32nd Div—(Aug.) 32nd Div. Conv. Corp., Statter Hilton, Detroit, Mich. 48231

43rd Div—(Sept.) Joseph Zimmer, State Armory, 360 Broad St., Hartford, Conn. 06115

52nd Medical Bn—(Oct.) Elmer Moje, 6336 Town Line Rd., No. Tonawanda, N.Y. 14120

66th Field Art'y Brigade (WW1)—(Oct.) Richard Martin, 12105 S.W. 72nd Ave., Portland, Ore. 97223

82nd Div (WW1)—(Oct.) Edward Ellinger, 82nd Div. Assoc., 28 E. 39th St., New York, N.Y. 10016

88th MP Co (WW1)—(Aug.) Albert Meyer, Box 1125, Cumberland, Iowa 50843

89th Cav Recon Sqdn—(Aug.) Vic Leiker, 126 Ocean Blvd., Atlantic Highlands, N.J. 07716

90th Div—(Oct.) C. D. Steel, 7816 Crescent St., Raytown, Mo. 64138

106th Field Art'y—(Oct.) Francis Saelzler, 15 Waltham Ave., Lancaster, N.Y. 14086

107th Inf—(Sept.) Wm. Rasp, c/o American Legion, 643 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021

107th Medical Bn (WW2)—(Oct.) Gus Gasta, 1841 Woodside, Bay City, Mich. 48706

108th Inf, 2nd Bn—(Oct.) John Moulton, 104 Florack St., Rochester, N.Y. 14621

114th Eng Reg't & 1st Louisiana Inf Reg't (WW1)—(Oct.) G. L. Jeansonne, 3514 Halsey St., Alexandria, La. 71301

120th Inf, Co L (WW2)—(Sept.) Bill Williamson, P.O. Box 1446, Laurinburg, N.C. 28352

125th Inf (West Coast Div)—(Oct.) John Green, 511 El Cerrito Way, Gilroy, Calif. 95020

128th Inf, Co H—(Oct.) Henry Altstadt, 727 N. Milwaukee St., 3rd Fl., Milwaukee, Wis. 53202

129th Field Art'y, Bat E & C (WW1)—(Sept.) W. H. Myers, 5200 Harved, Kansas City, Mo.

130th Mach Gun Bn, Co A, & 2nd Mo Inf, Co I—(Oct.) L. B. Lamberson, 403 W. Scott St., Monett, Mo. 65708

131st Mach Gun Bn (WW1)—(Oct.) C. F. Vickrey, P.O. Box 986, Frederick, Okla. 73542

137th Inf, Co C—(Oct.) Harry Crockett, 1000 Neosho, Burlington, Kans. 66839

139th Inf, Co A (Last Man's Club, WW1)—(Sept.) John Wade, 1320 W. 1st St., Coffeyville, Kans. 67337

139th Inf, Co L (WW1)—(Oct.) Elmer Holt, 415 N. Washington, Wellington, Kans. 67152

142nd Inf, Co L—(Aug.) Buck Sheppard, Box 3, Breckenridge, Tex. 76024

161st Inf, Co E—(Oct.) Claude Potter, 1744 S. 14th St., Missoula, Mont. 59801

246th Coast Art'y—(Sept.) Ray Cross, 1209 Kerns Ave., S.W., Roanoke, Va. 24015

254th Field Art'y Bn (WW2)—(Sept.) Earl Schwark, 8222 Stratford Dr., Parma, Ohio 44129

256th Field Art'y Bn—(Oct.) Charles Cesario, 217 W. Main St., Frankfort, N.Y. 13340

302nd Inf, Co L—(Oct.) Charles Misner, 344 W. Rudisill Blvd., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46807

325th Field Art'y (WW1)—(Oct.) Jesse Dorsey, 247 Edgeland Ave., Sellersburg, Ind. 47172

481st AAA AW Bn, Bat B—(Aug.) Harry Jahnnigen, 4529 Sycamore Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio 45236

502nd AAA Bn—(Oct.) James Seibert, 136 S. Park St., Wheeling, W. Va. 26003

504th AAA Gun Bn—(Oct.) Wm. Stohlmann, 9531 Carriage La., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46804

772nd Tank Dest Bn—(Sept.) Eugene Michalak, 26455 Stollman, Inkster, Mich. 48141

ASTP, Foreign Area Gp Lafayette College (1943-44)—Louis Kapp, 2935 Hering Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10469

NAVY

1st Marine Avn Force—(Oct.) James Nicholson, 800 E. Lake Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21212

19th Seabees—(Oct.) Herbert McCallen, 97 Lawrence Park Crescent, Bronxville, N.Y. 10708

28th Seabees—(Oct.) Bruno A. Petruccione, 12 Imperial Dr., New Hartford, N.Y. 13413

42nd Seabees—(Oct.) George Rapp, 42-37 Union St., Flushing, N.Y. 11355

69th Seabees—(Oct.) Eric Arenberg, 270 104th St., Stone Harbor, N.J. 08247

99th Seabees—(Oct.) Mike Bolsinga, 4905 N. Melvina Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60630

144th Seabees (Guam 1945)—(Oct.) Edward Face, 9522 Ridgefield Rd., Richmond, Va. 23229

Carroll College V-12—(Oct.) Ken Egan, Carroll College, Helena, Mont. 59601

Grosse Isle NAS, Outlying Fields (1941-44)—(Oct.) Edward Golden, 14861 Russell St., Allen Park, Mich. 48101

POW in North China (Prisoners of Japanese)—(Aug.) Vic Ciarrachi, 360 N. York St., Elmhurst, Ill. 60129

P.T. Boats (All Hands)—(Oct.) J. M. Newberry, P.O. Box 202, Memphis, Tenn. 38101

USS Canberra (CA 70 & CAG 2)—(Oct.) Jerry Der Boghosian, P.O. Box 1602, Portland, Maine 04104

USS Gambier Bay (CVE 73) & Air Gp VC 10—(Oct.) Charles Heintz, R.R. 1 Box B, Maria Stein, Ohio 45860

USS Herndon—(Sept.) Angus Schmelz, 35 Henry St., Succasunna, N.J. 07876

USS New Mexico (BB40)—(Oct.) Amadeus Bible, 4929 Dafer Pl., San Diego, Calif. 92102

USS Saratoga (CV 3)—(Oct.) Zeddie Marsh, 6955 Fairbrook Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 90815

USS Vance (DE 387, WW2)—(Oct.) Harry Hess, Jr., Box 28, Stillwater, N.J. 07875

Willow Grove NAS—(Sept.) Willow Grove NAS Alumni, P.O. Box 825, Richboro, Pa. 18954

AIR

2/19 Art'y 1st Air Cav—(Aug.) Terry Schaack, 748 Sherman Ave., Waterloo, Iowa 50703

4th Air Rescue, Flt C (McChord AFB 1947-51)—(Aug.) Joseph D. Coyle, Box 18, Buckley, Wash. 98321

69th Bomb Sqdn (Southwest Pacific To, WW2)—(Aug.) Sid Left, 410 Atwood St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213

103rd Aero Pursuit Sqdn (Escadrille Lafayette)—(Oct.) J. W. Warner, 711 S. Grand, Lyons, Kans. 67554

Hump Pilots (CBI)—(Aug.) Herbert Fischer, Port of New York Authority, 111—8th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011

MISCELLANEOUS

Military Order of the Purple Heart—(Aug.) Richard P. Golick, P.O. Box 1901, Washington, D.C. 20013

Retreads (WW1 & 2)—(Oct.) Orval Karns, 900 N.E. Wait Ave., Canby, Ore. 97013

THE STEAM-DRIVEN AUTOMOBILE IN AMERICA

(Continued from page 31)

steamer's smooth, quiet ride; its dependability, and its sheer simplicity that kept the orders coming in.

Not that the Stanley was a cream puff, by any matter of means. Its horsepower rating may have been low, but the engine delivered tremendous power. Geared directly to the rear axle, it turned only when the throttle was open. Standing still, the only thing going was the boiler. And the car was snappy. A pre-WW1 Stanley would go from 0 to 60 in 11 seconds, respectable pickup even now.

It was docile, too. Experienced Stanleyites could judge the firing-up time to a nicety. Just before it was ready to go, they opened the throttle a hair and walked a block away, turned and whistled. Like a well-trained dog, when the pressure rose a bit more the Stanley came.

And speaking of dogs, Stanleys had an affinity for them. As soon as a Stanley entered the neighborhood every canine in the area began howling and yapping and following it down the street. A mystery for several years, it was discovered that Stanleys emitted a high-pitched whistle, inaudible to human ears but extremely appealing to man's best friend.

Nor was a Stanley's progress completely silent, as is often claimed. At low speeds a Stanley made a sort of *chuff-chuff-chuff*, which changed to a *fffft-fffft-fffft* as the speed increased. Going flat out, it gave vent to a steady, pleasant hiss.

Style changes were virtually nonexistent. A Gentleman's Speedy Roadster made a brief appearance. Later, when the condenser was added, the car's coffin-like front end was dressed up to resemble a radiator. That was about it, and it wasn't enough. To Americans rapidly becoming style conscious, the tall, stately Stanley looked terribly old-fashioned.

Then, in 1917, Francis E. was driving his steamer on the Newburyport Pike, moving fast as he usually did. Coming over the crest of a hill he saw two farm wagons blocking the road. Too late for the reverse pedal, he swerved into a ditch and was killed instantly.

HEARTBROKEN BY his twin's death, Freelan O. soon retired to Colorado where, in 1940, he died at age 91. Only after the company passed into other hands did a Stanley Steamer advertisement appear in the press. It was much too late. Without the brothers and their faith in the legendary steamers they produced, the Stanley Motor Carriage Co. gradually faded until, smack in the middle of the Roaring Twenties, the last Stanley rolled from the factory and took a sharp turn into history.

The great steam-car era was drawing

to a close, but it would die magnificently. Across the country, in Emeryville, Calif., Abner Doble came out with his Series-E, considered by enthusiasts the finest steamer of all. Trouble is, it carried such a bloodcurdling price tag that he only sold 42 in eight years.

A Series-E Doble cost \$11,000 to \$25,000, and was worth every prewar penny. The frame was of chrome steel, heat treated. Karl Zeiss headlights and Robert Bosch electrical equipment were imported from Germany. Wire wheels were supplied by Rudge-Whitworth. The steering wheel was carved from the best African ebony.



"I like having the town bully for a son. He's got the rest of the kids bluffed into being quiet and orderly all the time!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Inside the flash boiler was a water tube 576 feet long, made of seamless steel. A turbine blew air into the firebox through a venturi atomizer. Two high-pressure cylinders received the first blast of steam which was exhausted into two low-pressure cylinders, then returned to the condenser to be converted back to water. Whether you used gasoline, kerosene or ordinary fuel oil, no adjustments were necessary, and you could travel hundreds of miles on 17 gallons of H₂O.

Hollywood film executive Joseph Schenck owned a Doble, as did the Maharajah of Barotpur. Howard Hughes had one that was clocked at 125 mph; and Hitler's henchman Hermann Göring liked to drive his Doble in Third Reich parades. The Doble company foundered on the shoals of fiscal imbalance in 1932, though Doble units were being used in German trucks and buses as late as 1940.

When the Doble swept majestically

from the scene, to join the Stanley in the ghostly ranks of the vanquished, the steam automobile was declared officially dead. But it lay uneasy in its grave. During WW2, when gas rationing kept conventional cars close to home, elderly steamers emerged from hibernation. Once again they *fffft-fffft-fffft* down the highways, reviving interest in the vaporous dream of driving by steam.

IN THE YEARS since WW2, others have turned to steam-driven vehicles. A California hot-rodder tore the Mercury engine from his Model A Ford and replaced it with a boiler. A petroleum engineer built a steamer, driving it coast to coast on \$4.50 worth of furnace oil. In Detroit, of all places, R. A. Hill patented a steam engine and dropped it into a 1951 Lincoln Club Coupe. William J. Smith of Santa Ana, Calif., converted an outboard engine to steam and mounted it in a Volkswagen, and a New Zealander developed a steam engine light enough to be carried in one hand, small enough to fit into a differential housing. The list goes on and on. In fact, there are strong indications we may be moving toward a steam renaissance.

Why?

Air pollution is one reason. With nearly 100 million vehicles choking our streets and nostrils, the poisoned air hanging over our cities is rapidly becoming unbreathable. By far, most of this pollution is caused by internal combustion engines in cars, buses and trucks. A steamer, on the other hand, leaves behind only about 3% of the carbon monoxide put out by a car equipped with a smog-control device, and only 7% of the hydrocarbons. Unless an awfully good electric car is devised, the solution to pollution might well depend on steam.

Another reason is that many experts feel the gasoline engine should never have been used in the automobile in the first place. Vast sums have been spent to overcome its basic deficiencies, but it is still noisy, smelly, shaky and cranky. Besides that, it requires numerous appurtenances just to start it and keep it going: battery, starter, generator, carburetor, spark plugs, distributor, coil, oil cooler and radiator. Steam engines sneer at all such jazz.

Unless it is turning fast, a gasoline engine has no torque and little useful power; while getting what power there is to where it will do some good requires a heavy, complicated and expensive transmission. Stopped in traffic, the gas engine continues to turn rapidly, and must spin much faster to start the car going again. A stopped steam engine isn't turning over at all because its power is manufactured in the boiler, not by explosions in the cylinders. Further, the thermal efficiency of a gasoline engine hovers around 35% compared to better than 90% for a steam

engine. Operating at the lowest possible speed, a steam engine still delivers maximum power.

Remember the Stanley's reverse pedal? It gave steamers power brakes 50 years before they came out of Detroit. A touch of the pedal and the engine reversed its rotation immediately, starting you backwards, at times a bit too fast for comfort. Steam also provides a built-in hill-holder. By putting enough pressure on the piston head a steamer can be held at a stop on any grade, then started up-hill by opening the throttle a bit more.

Obvious advantages such as these are causing many people to swing aboard the steam bandwagon. Richard S. Morse, chairman of a Commerce Department air-pollution study and lecturer at M.I.T., says, "Steam cars are the only answer if we want to lick the air-pollution problem and still own big, comfortable, powerful cars." The author of a study financed by the Ford Foundation reported that steam cars are "smoother, simpler, peppier and more economical," exactly what steam addicts have been saying for decades.

Over the past 30 years, Calvin C. Williams and his twin sons, Calvin and Charles, have invested \$2 million in researching and developing steamers. What they came up with is a car that will build a full head of steam in under a minute,

do 100 mph, go 500 miles on ten gallons of water and peanuts worth of fuel, and looks like a sleek imported job. Yet nobody paid the least attention until May 1968, when they appeared at a hearing of a Senate subcommittee on air and water pollution. Now the Williamses are attracting more attention than they really want.

THE SAME indifference was experienced by R. A. Gibbs, who is working on a recently patented steam engine—the "Elliptocline." A radical departure from the usual steam power plant, it uses pressures four times greater than the Stanleys dared, measures 30 inches in length, weighs 200 pounds and delivers a whopping 1,000 horsepower.

Probably the man closest to putting steam back on the roads, or at least the speedway, is William P. Lear, the inventor-industrialist who developed the famed Lear jet airplane. He is investing \$10 million in the steam car, mainly because it cost him \$280 to have the transmission of his gasoline car repaired. Spending at the rate of \$500,000 a month, Lear employs 150 engineers and technicians who are working on two basic steam engines: a reciprocating piston-driven model and a steam turbine working on the same principle as a jet.

Lear hoped to have a racing steamer ready for this year's big run in Indianapolis, but it may not be ready until later in the racing season. When it does appear, it might prove even more sensational than the gas turbines. Meanwhile, he is building a duplicate of the Indianapolis 500 track on the outskirts of Reno, where he lives in busy semiretirement. He has also received two new police cars from the California Highway Patrol and is converting them to steam.

What is Detroit's reaction to the current steam car furor? Not much more than a guarded ennui that belies concern. Behind the scenes, most of the big motor companies are quietly investigating steam. General Motors, for example, has hired Beseler Developments, Inc., an Oakland engineering firm, to build and install an experimental steam engine in a Chevrolet chassis.

And where is all this taking us? Well, nobody is saying that you'll soon be able to walk into a dealer's showroom and drive out in a steam sedan, but nobody is taking any bets that you won't, either. And should a revolutionary new steamer someday appear on the market, it wouldn't be a bad idea to call it a Stanley. That would be fitting tribute to those twin patriarchs of steam who pioneered the way.

THE END

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Outdoor Courtesy

AS THE NUMBER of hunters, anglers, campers and pleasure-boatmen increases, so do the spoilsports. These are the selfish minority who ignore the rights and feelings of others, who destroy private property, litter, make themselves generally obnoxious and are disliked everywhere. Forest rangers, wardens, etc., remind us that the courteous outdoorsman is respected and accepted everywhere because he enjoys his sport while permitting his neighbor to do the same.

Often you find you must enter private property. A check with the landowner usually brings permission (instead of a loaded shotgun) even on posted lands. If a campfire is planned, it's a good idea to get an okay for it at the same time. Then, as a responsible guest, you should close gates behind you, replace fence rails, pick up your fired shotgun shells and, if you camp overnight, be sure to leave the wooded campsite in its original condition, cleaning up all litter even if it means taking it off the property with you. Remember, cutting down live trees, even when it seems necessary to clear a campsite, is "destruction of property." Finally, a "thank you" to the landowner usually results in an invitation to come again.

When in the woods, unnecessary noise or shouting will scare away game from other hunters. Sighting-in your rifle at camp, instead of on a range before you left home, will spook animals for miles when they've been hunted hard. When stream fishing, don't barge in to fish the same pool with another angler because you just saw him take a fish from it. Similarly, don't race your boat to a spot where another angler has just found fish; find your own.

When fishing, don't crowd other anglers. In places where you must fish shoulder-to-shoulder, as on a crowded shad river or on a party boat, at least be courteous enough to pull in your line when another angler snags a fish. In a small boat, be careful not to cut in too close behind an angler who is trolling. And if you must run your motorboat at high speed on a lake or sound, give all anglers a wide berth so they won't call you a "stinkpot." If you're skindiving, keep away from them, too; even though your underwater swimming doesn't really scare the fish, anglers don't believe it.

When camping in a crowded campsite, respect your neighbor as you do at home. Turn off portable radios and TVs at a reasonable hour. Make your children behave. Leave the site as clean or cleaner than you found it. And wherever you go, don't litter—too many of our public campsites eventually grow to resemble massive garbage dumps!

WILDLIFE LOVERS will appreciate a set of 10 natural color wildlife pictures reproduced from original color transparencies which have just been issued by the U.S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Very suitable for framing (each 17" x 14"), they include the bison, the pronghorn antelope, the trumpeter swan, etc. Concise descriptions of each picture are included. For each set desired, send \$2 check or money order to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Ask for Wildlife Portrait Series No. 1 (Catalog No. I 49.71:1).

SCALE FISH the easy way, writes Frank Hample of Moline, Ill. It's an idea he picked up from the local newspaper. Freeze the fish solid, then thaw it out half way. Immerse it in tap water and while it's submerged, scale it with a spoon. No flying scales, no mess.

IF SILVERFISH and similar insects are getting into your fly box and stripping the hair and feathers from your artificials, try this remedy suggested by M. M. Carey of New Castle, Pa. Line the inside top of the box with shelf paper impregnated with bug killer. It'll keep 'em away.

BOAT OWNERS should check their life-preserver seat cushions periodically, warns Charles Gruentzel of Gillett, Wis. With continued use, they compress and can lose buoyancy. Also, if the water is rough and you're not a good swimmer, tie a cord to one and around your waist. Then if you go overboard, it'll be close by when needed.

EMERGENCY LIGHT can be made of a large wide-mouth jar half filled with sand and a candle inserted in the sand. Jar protects the candle from drafts. Aluminum foil,

taped to the back of the glass on one side, will act as a reflector, also, reports Wilfred Beaver of St. Anne, Ill.

SHOULD YOU hardboil eggs for your outdoor trip and get them mixed up with the fresh eggs in your refrigerator, there's an easy way to tell them apart, writes E. Nugent of Yonkers, N.Y. Just spin each of them. The uncooked eggs will wobble; the hardboiled ones will spin like tops.

FOR CAMPING make your own salt-and-pepper shakers from baby-food jars, suggests Mrs. Earl Leavitt of Custer, Michigan. Punch small nail holes in the covers. When traveling, cover the tops with small pieces of garment-bag plastic before putting on the covers; this seals them from moisture.

BOWFISHING is a new sport gaining popularity. For a booklet of tips, and how to get started, write: Ben Pearson, 421 N. Altadena Drive, Pasadena, Cal. 91107.

A QUIET anchor can be made for a light boat from a plastic jug, suggests Charle Crawford of Hanover, Pa. Just fill it with wet sand, and tie your rope to the handle. It won't bang over bottom rocks, nor against the side of your boat when you're raising or lowering.

INSOLES for hunting and fishing boots can be cut from pieces of rug, reports E. Dupuis of Marinette, Wis. Nylon rug with plastic backing is best. They're soft, stay dry, and can easily be replaced with new ones when needed. Most rug shops will provide scraps at no cost.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.



UNSINKABLE UNDER normal circumstances is what the boatmaker claims—even if the hull is completely cut in half as shown above. It's the new Racing Sabot sailboat from the W. D. Schock Co. of California made of two Fiberglas skins sandwiched around two or more inches of polyurethane foam. Considered a far superior type of construction than current Fiberglas and plywood hulls, it is extremely buoyant, durable and rigid. Self-rescuing and self-bailing, the boat is equipped with leeboards and a loose-footed sail and easily converts to outboard power or rowing. The Sabot has an overall length of 7 ft. 10 in., 3 ft. 10 in. beam, sail area of 38 sq. ft. and 85 lbs. hull weight. It's available at dealers around the country for around \$450, plus \$58 for a dacron sail.

HOW IMPORTANT IS MISSILE DEFENSE?

(Continued from page 15)

system Nixon switched to. Said Professor Wigner: "At the end of his Congressional testimony, Professor Bethe said, A completely different concept of ABM [from Johnson's city defenses] is to deploy it around Minutemen silos and at command and control centers. This application has gone in and out of Defense Department planning. I am in favor of such a scheme."

Professor Wigner wanted to know why, when Nixon adopted the plan that Professor Bethe had recommended, Professor Bethe then came out against it.

The ABM actually offers us one of several weapons choices in a rapidly changing shift in the international balance of nuclear power toward Soviet—and soon Chinese—might. It has almost nothing to do with most of the best publicized public debate about it. When the Soviet power increase had become obvious by 1967, McNamara wanted us to increase our retaliatory power to offset it. His argument, as interpreted by D.G. Brennan in a recent issue of *Foreign Affairs*, was highly complex in its details, since it involved comparative costs and their effect on both sides. But it added up to something like this:

If we install defenses, the Soviets will

increase their attack power even more to offset them. Then both sides will be put to pushing their attack power even farther than if we just balance destructive power against destructive power, without any defenses. As Brennan put it, McNamara wanted us to do whatever was necessary to maintain an ability after suffering the first blow to destroy 50 million Russians, because *that* would forever stay their hand from hitting us first.

PERHAPS THE Johnson Administration realized finally that we could never be sure of our striking power, in the face of Soviet developments, and we'd have to have defenses of our own if they were to continue to respect our posture. At any rate, it switched from seeking more destructive power to an urgent request for ABMs. Of course there were other factors, perhaps the chief of which was the overwhelming evidence that the Soviets were escalating both the offensive and defensive aspects of nuclear power as fast as they could, without our doing anything new to force them into an arms race.

This touches on an interesting part of this year's American debate over ABMs. One of the sternest warnings of the opponents of our ABMs is that they would

"escalate the arms race"—it would provoke the Soviets if we should set up weapons to knock theirs down.

This drove Washington's Sen. Henry Jackson to distraction because, on the record, they have been racing as hard as they can without any new provocation from us. In a speech this March 20, he listed what he called "five myths" about our "aggressive provocation" and the "peaceful intentions" of the Soviets. His comments on "Myth Number Three" are worth quoting in full:

Myth Number Three is the idea that it is the United States that is responsible for heating up the arms buildup.

The evidence decisively refutes this notion.

The Soviets acted first to test-fire an ABM against an incoming nuclear-armed missile (in 1962) and they are the only nation to have done this.

The Soviets acted first to develop and test a 60-megaton bomb—and they are the only nation to possess anything like that size bomb.

The Soviets acted first to develop and deploy a fractional orbital bombardment system (FOBS), a first-strike oriented weapon—and they are the only nation to have developed or deployed such a system.

The Soviets acted first to deploy an ABM setup and they have been testing, improving and updating the system ever since. Today, they have over 60 anti-ballistic mis-

(Continued on page 48)



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HOW IMPORTANT IS MISSILE DEFENSE?

(Continued from page 47)

siles deployed on launch pads. We, on the other hand, have not yet deployed an ABM setup of any shape or form.

The current campaigners against the ABM say that when the United States acts to deploy an ABM we are "escalating the arms race." I have never heard one of those people say that because the Soviets were first to deploy an ABM, they were the ones that escalated the arms race.

Fortunately, the American people, if they get the facts, are able to recognize this obvious double standard—crudely biased against their own country.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that Soviet Premier Kosygin has explicitly rejected the proposition that de-

to safeguard the national defense and to protect the future of individual liberty.

It is interesting to note that even Soviet Premier Kosygin sees what many of us ought to see, too. He also told one reporter in London. "Maybe an anti-missile system is more expensive than an offensive system, but it is designed not to kill people but to preserve human lives." Professor Wigner, in his debate with Bethe, said. "I quite agree with Kosygin and do not consider the defense of the people to be objectionable, or, as it is often put when our own defense measures are considered, provocative."



"... Before you leave, the bell man would like to put a sticker on your luggage..."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

ployment of a defensive missile system heats up the arms race or is "destabilizing."

At a London press conference on February 9, 1967, Premier Kosygin was asked:

"Do you not share the opinion that the development of the Soviet anti-missile system is a new step in the arms race?"

Premier Kosygin replied: "Which weapons should be regarded as a tension-factor—offensive or defensive weapons? I think that a defense system which prevents attack is not a cause of the arms race but represents a factor preventing the death of people."

No weapons system, of course, is or will be perfect. Our offensive weapons aren't perfect, and our defensive arrangements won't be either. But that doesn't mean we refuse to deploy them when we believe they can perform a useful and important task well enough to make a substantial contribution to the overall deterrent.

I commend President Nixon for his determination to proceed with the phased deployment of a thin ABM system, and I believe all Americans should now support their President in his statesmanlike decision. It would make no sense to leave this country altogether "naked" to enemy missile attack. And it is important to steady and fortify our President's hand in this very unsteady world. I am a Democrat. But I am proud that over the years I have supported my President—whether he was a Democrat or a Republican—in the critical decisions

If both sides could some day develop even a fairly "impenetrable shield," there is at least a faint promise of an eventual end to the matching of destructive power with more destructive power, "overkill" with "overkill."

The Soviets ignored the approaches of President Johnson to discuss nuclear arms control so long as they erected defenses and we did not. Congress had hardly approved the now-dead Sentinel plan when the Russians offered to sit down and discuss the whole subject. Without pretending to read their minds, or trust them farther than you can spit, it is entirely possible that they recognized that if the other side has ABMs you can never risk an attack on him. Whether his ABMs would work well or not, you'd never know without taking too great a risk. In this view, and it makes sense, the Soviets may have long seen that the basic condition for seriously discussing nuclear arms reduction is that both sides have defenses. But if they had defenses and we didn't it would be preposterous for them to bargain with us, because they'd have the upper hand beyond all bargaining. At least they made a prompt offer to talk the moment the Senate OK'd Johnson's ABM plan. THE END

A LOOK AT FAMOUS SWINDLES

(Continued from page 20)

Money poured in and Hartzell moved to London. From there he wrote periodic reports. At one time he raised hopes by "discovering" a record of the birth of Sir Francis' son in the register of a village church. At another, he hinted that Queen Elizabeth had been the child's mother. At still another, he warned that the fight would be long and arduous because the result might bankrupt England, and the British Government would use every trick it knew. After a while he informed his public that he had persuaded the heir to drop the requirement of a Drake in one's ancestry; now anyone could invest. Finally, he announced that a new appraisal valued the estate at \$400 billion.

Hartzell appointed agents in America to receive the money, to distribute his reports and to call the faithful together to discuss progress. He sent all his messages by cable and had money sent through banks to avoid being accused of using the mails to defraud.

But the postal authorities nailed him anyway. A secret shared by 70,000 people is hard to keep, and rumors leaked from the Drake estate meetings. An investigation was started. England deported Hartzell and on his arrival here he was arrested because the pledges of secrecy had gone through the mails.

At his trial the prosecution forced many investors to testify that they had paid money and received no return. Then the defense called them back to the stand as character witnesses, and nobody had yet proved to their satisfaction that the Drake estate didn't exist. Everyone of them swore he was happy

with the way Hartzell was pushing the claim. Many wrote to Congressmen and the President, protesting that the prosecution was a dastardly British plot to cheat them of their rights. Few ever did doubt the story. Eighteen months after Hartzell was convicted, a raid on his Chicago agent disclosed that this one office had collected \$350,000 *since the trial*. Hartzell himself, released after serving 7½ years in prison, disappeared from the public eye.

EVEN MORE elaborate than the Drake estate buildup was the land grab by a St. Louis horsecar driver. James Addison Reavis spent a dozen years carefully setting the stage for his coup. He came within a whisker of getting away with it—17,000 square miles of Arizona and New Mexico that included the entire city of Phoenix, a dozen smaller communities, rich mines and ranches, valuable water rights and a goodly section of the Southern Pacific Railway's tracks.

In the late 1860s Reavis went from the horsecars into real estate. One day a hard drinking doctor from the Southwest, George Willing, dropped in to suggest a deal. He had what he said was a deed to a large, vaguely described grant made in the previous century by the King of Spain to one Don Miguel de Peralta. By the treaty under which the United States acquired this territory from Mexico, such grants had to be honored. Dr. Willing said he had bought the deed from the last of Don Miguel's descendants. He proposed that Reavis join him in a campaign to scare settlers into paying small sums for new deeds to their land. Reavis had no illusions about the legality of the Peralta Grant deed, but he saw more splendid opportunities than those advanced by Dr. Willing.

After a trip to Arizona, Reavis returned with the Peralta deed made out to him. He stole it, Willing said, but the doctor died before he could take any action, whereupon Reavis closed his real estate office and went West.

Reavis had discovered in the Confederate Army that he was handy with a pen. He'd imitated his captain's signature so well that the leave passes he made out for himself and his friends were never questioned. This talent would serve him again. He got a job in the Santa Fe land office and began studying not only the office's procedures but also the Spanish language and 18th century handwriting.

He already knew that Dr. Willing had made up the name Peralta. Reavis went on to invent an elaborate history of the whole family. In this it was told that the King had granted to his good friend and

(Continued on page 50)



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A LOOK AT FAMOUS SWINDLES

(Continued from page 49)

faithful servant a rectangle of land 70 miles wide and nearly 250 miles long. Reavis described it precisely with such landmarks as the Gila and Salt Rivers and distinctive outcrops of rock. He added a provision, unusual in Spanish grants, that mineral rights went with the land.

Over the years he prepared ancient looking documents about the Peraltas—birth and marriage certificates, wills, deeds, burial records, military and civil commissions. These he planted in strategic archives in Spain and Mexico, where he posed as a scholar, and even in the Arizona land office. From churches, monasteries and municipalities in Guadalajara, Mexico City and Madrid he brought notarized copies of his forgeries. He collected paintings which he said were portraits of dead and gone Peraltas. As a final touch he picked up a half-Indian waif, sent her to a fashionable convent school to be educated as a lady and the last surviving Peralta, and married her. Hitching her supposed name to his, he signed himself James Addison Peralta Reavis.

In 1883, some 12 years after he met Willing, Peralta Reavis filed his claim with supporting documents. Without waiting for a decision as to its validity, he began to cash in. The whole Territory was in an uproar. Arizona was enjoying a modest boom, and land values were rising. The Southern Pacific meekly paid \$50,000 for a right of way across what Peralta Reavis now called his barony. The Silver King Mine gave \$25,000. Hundreds of smaller property owners settled at the rate of \$300,000 a year.

NOW FOR 12 years Peralta Reavis enjoyed the fruits. He had splendid homes in Washington, Mexico City, Madrid and St. Louis. His children played with the royal Spanish princes. He and his wife were received by Queen Victoria and feted by New York society. They traveled only by private train or ocean-going yacht.

Still the land office held out, and in 1890 the Surveyor General recommended rejection of the claim. Peralta Reavis replied with a suit against the United States for \$10 million, a step that goaded the government into hiring investigators who knew both the Spanish language and Spanish history. Their detective work blew the stuffing right out of the Peralta grant.

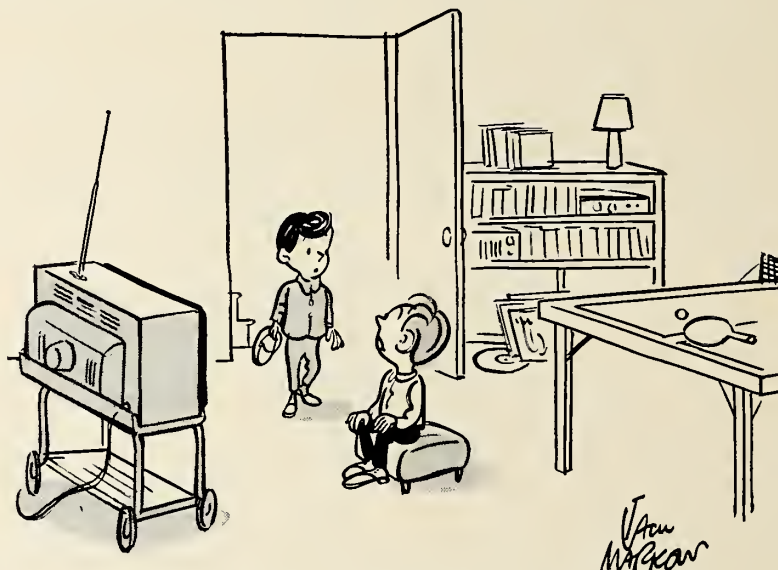
They found one of Peralta Reavis's antique parchments was water-marked with the name of a Wisconsin mill. He had made his own ink from an old formula and wrote with quill pens, but experts were not fooled. A page in a church registry recording the birth of his

wife did not agree with notes kept by the priest, who recognized the page as a forgery. The \$10 million lawsuit turned into a criminal trial, and in 1896 Peralta Reavis was sentenced to two years in jail on a recommendation of leniency by the jury. He got out early thanks to good behavior. For most of the remaining 16 years of his life he was virtually penniless.

As audacious as Peralta Reavis was the lady who has been known as "The Queen of Swindlers." She was born Elizabeth Bigley, daughter of a poor Canadian

enough money to bail her out. Sometimes she was the daughter of a recently deceased general looking for a way to invest her inheritance. On at least several trips she posed as the niece of a former President. As herself she was the mistress of a prominent Cleveland politician by whom she had a son. Cassie's code would not allow her to take money from her lover, and she left the baby with her mother in Canada for several years.

She never came close to being arrested until she inveigled an American Express Company clerk into embezzling money for her. This swindle earned her three years in jail. When she got out, she be-



"My parents are punishing me today—making me watch Batman in black and white instead of on our color TV."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

farmer. She ended her career in a blaze of headlines on front pages all across the United States as Cassie Chadwick, fallen leader of Cleveland society.

Cassie served a 20-year apprenticeship in fraud before she made her big splash. A girl with an imagination and a taste for lusty men and fine clothes, she began by horn-swogging a neighbor out of a diamond ring. She got a wardrobe to go with it from the best shops in Toronto by presenting a printed card that read:

Miss Bigley
(Heiress to \$15,000)

She escaped with only a severe scolding. Then she forged checks so clumsily, again in Toronto, that the trial judge directed a verdict of insanity. Her family sent her to Cleveland where an older sister lived, and there she experimented with an assortment of classic con games.

Cassie saw the country as she switched identities during her luxurious travels. Sometimes she was a helpless little woman who fell sick in the hotel and could not be disturbed (by creditors) until sympathetic fellow guests collected

came Mrs. Cassie Hoover, a widow with a little boy. As such she was courted by Dr. Leroy Chadwick, whose family had owned most of Cleveland's fashionable Euclid Avenue and was still well-to-do. He was a widower with a daughter slightly older than Cassie's son, an elderly mother and an invalid sister. Cassie married him and for several years made them all happy.

She shone in Cleveland society. She told the best stories and wore the most elegant costumes of any matron on the Avenue. Cassie was wildly extravagant and soon found that the Chadwick fortune would not support her tastes. Dr. Chadwick, whose chief interest was music, gladly allowed her to manage the family finances, and in the first years of the 20th century she was spending at the rate of a million dollars a year without gambling or playing the stock market. Her source of such enormous income was as simple as it was insubstantial.

Everyone who was anyone was positive that Cassie was the illegitimate child of Andrew Carnegie. Businessmen and

bankers were sure that he had settled or was just about to settle upon her 5 or 10 or 12 million dollars with no strings attached.

It also seemed that pretty Mrs. Chadwick was very gullible. She would sign anything to get cash to meet her bills—\$100,000 or so at a time—such as a note for double your money next year. When next year came she didn't have it yet, but any day now . . . A Pittsburgh ironmonger who thought Carnegie had once gypped him had her notes for more than a million and a half for which he actually gave her \$800,000.

CASSIE BOUGHT magnificent jewels—a necklace for \$90,000, diamond bracelets for \$50,000 and so on. A private train took her to New York to attend the opera. She entertained lavishly with expensive favors for the guests, gave generously to charity and once bought 27 grand pianos at a clip as presents for friends. The Chadwick home was adorned with some of the most expensive paintings.

Cassie hardly considered herself as having anything to wear unless her closets contained scores of new gowns and dozens of unworn hats. At one time she had 80 creations of the best milliners reposing in their original unopened boxes.

She had laid the groundwork for her credit with great care. One day, before all this extravagance started, Cassie managed to meet a prominent Cleveland lawyer—quite by accident, he thought—as he was entering the lobby of a New York hotel. She knew he was an incorrigible gossip. Over luncheon she encouraged him to talk of big deals and important men, then asked if he was acquainted with Andrew Carnegie. He was not but would like to be. Cassie invited him to accompany her to the great man's home where she happened to have an appointment that same afternoon. She did, with the housekeeper.

At the steel magnate's recently completed Fifth Avenue mansion, Cassie asked the lawyer to wait a few minutes while she explained to dear Mr. Carnegie what an important man she was bringing to see him. Once inside, she simply asked for the housekeeper. She had told this lady that a Freda Swenson, actually the name of her own personal maid, had given the Carnegies as reference. The housekeeper had never heard of her. The two women deplored the low regard for truth in the servant class, and after a quarter of an hour Cassie returned to her Cleveland lawyer. On her way to the cab she took a small parcel and some loose papers from her bag.

"You must forgive me for keeping

you," she said. "Poor Mr. Carnegie is not feeling well. He could see no one but me—he will very much want to meet you on another visit."

ONE OF THE papers slipped from her hand as the lawyer helped her into the cab. He retrieved it and could not help noticing that it was a printed promissory note form. Filled in by hand was the name of the payee, Cassie L. Chadwick, and the amount, \$500,000. At the bottom was a neat signature, Andrew Carnegie. Cassie held three other pieces of paper just like it.

The slip seemed to give Cassie an excuse to ask for advice. She explained that the notes and her parcel, which contained \$5 million in railway bonds, were part of the estate of her late uncle, Frederick Mason, which Mr. Carnegie, as a close associate of his, had handled. Now that Mr. Carnegie was retired, he wanted her to find a good Cleveland bank to manage some of her affairs. Could the lawyer recommend one? He suggested the Wade Park Bank and Iri Reynolds, its treasurer. But, he added, he didn't think he ever had heard of her uncle.

Cassie blushed and, as one glad to tell a burdensome secret to an understanding friend, admitted that she had no uncle.

"That is just a name Mr. Carnegie
(Continued on page 52)

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"I never dreamed that I would have the exciting position I now hold," laughed MRS. MARY KERR, a widow with 2 children from Follansbee, West Virginia. At home she had been a clerk at J. C. Penney Stores for ten years. "It just doesn't seem possible that in such a short time I could be the Executive Housekeeper for the world famous 714 room AMERICANA HOTEL on Miami Beach. Since graduating from UNIVERSAL MOTEL SCHOOLS, wonderful things have happened to me. I have met the Vice President of the United States as well as many famous movie and television stars. My heartfelt thanks for your excellent course and your personal help and encouragement."



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A LOOK AT FAMOUS SWINDLES

(Continued from page 51)

used when he lived with my mother. He is my father. I know that he loved my poor mother and she adored him. But it was impossible for them to marry."

She then commissioned the lawyer to draw up for her an agreement that Mr. Carnegie wanted for her protection. It was to specify that he held in trust for her securities, named in the document, worth \$10,246,000. The \$246,000 was the clincher that made the tale seem authentic.

Back in Cleveland, the lawyer spread this confidential story so widely that when Cassie went to the Wade Park Bank to deposit her parcel, Reynolds, although one of the most conservative bankers in the city, did not insult her by opening it. He did give her a letter reading:

"To whom it may concern: I hereby certify that I have in my possession five million dollars (\$5,000,000) in securities belonging to Cassie L. Chadwick, and that neither myself nor the Wade Park Bank nor any other person has any claim upon the same."

This document and the lawyer's gossip kept Cassie's bubble in the air for two and a half years. It burst only because she made the mistake of borrowing from a small national bank in Oberlin at a

legal rate of interest. The president and cashier lent her, without security, half the bank's total assets. It was 25 times as much as they could lawfully lend a single customer—a quarter of a million, to be exact. They did it because they expected to become managers of Mrs. Chadwick's estate at handsome salaries. But when the bank examiners arrived, they found the books had been juggled to disguise the loan and promptly closed the bank.

The two bankers were indicted, but federal and state prosecutors conferred long and uneasily about Cassie. It was no crime to borrow from a bank. Not one of the men who had fallen for the Carnegie story would testify against her, so it was impossible to prove fraud or forgery. Reynolds was embarrassed when he found nothing more than slips of brown paper in the \$5 million parcel, but that could be only supporting evidence for a complaint which no one was making.

At last the prosecutors agreed on a federal charge of conspiracy to certify a check on a national bank when there were no funds in the bank to cover it. The indicted officers had given Cassie her money in the form of certified checks, but it is highly doubtful that she

had conspired in the certification. Cash would have suited her just as well. As the details of her operations spread over the newspapers, Clevelanders boasted:

"We've got Mrs. Chadwick and John D. Rockefeller, the two greatest living financiers of both sexes."

The trial itself was dull, although the prosecution brought Carnegie to Cleveland after his office issued a statement that the millionaire had never heard of Mrs. Chadwick. A lot of people did not believe him. Cassie's trial lawyer died in the belief that Carnegie was her father. The steel magnate sat through the court sessions, but was not called as a witness nor was his name mentioned in testimony. That was confined strictly to the certified checks. In the meantime, a dozen stores where Cassie had run up huge bills went bankrupt and so did two banks that held some of their notes. The jury found Cassie guilty of conspiracy, apparently more because of her extravagance than the evidence, and the judge handed down a savage sentence—ten years in prison. Suddenly aged, shrunken and nearly deaf, she died there after serving a little more than two.

Years later W. C. Fields uttered what might be considered her epitaph—"You can't cheat an honest man." Cassie Chadwick, like any true flim-flam artist, never tried to. THE END

EDITOR'S CORNER

(Continued from page 4)

Legion the sole stockholder. (The corporation was dissolved in 1936 when the Legion again became the direct owner.) For the next few years, anticipated revenue always showed that the Weekly was about to operate in the black, but final figures kept showing it in the red. By 1921, Baines had had enough and resigned, while H.D. Cushing took over the business management, as the third publisher. By 1924 he had had it (though steps had been taken to improve things) and he left, to be replaced by Robert F. Smith. Smith stayed on through the turning point and was succeeded in 1932 by the late James F. Barton, of Iowa, who had been National Adjutant. By then it was four years since the last deficit (1928), and the magazine has never had a deficit year since (though it fell on hard times once more, in the late 1950s and early 1960s). In 1950, Barton reached retirement age and was succeeded as publisher by Past National Commander James F. O'Neil, of New Hampshire, and he's still the publisher.

Harold Ross, the second editor, left in 1924 to co-found The New Yorker Magazine and edit it until his death well after WW2. John T. Winterich, who'd served with Ross on the Stars and Stripes in Paris in WW1, and remained a frequent contributor to Ross' New Yorker, became the third editor of this magazine. In the 1930s he was succeeded by another old newsman, Alexander (Larry) Gardiner, of Connecticut. Under Barton and Gardi-

ner, a staff of younger WW2 men was hired in 1945-46. In 1949 one of these, Joseph C. Keeley, succeeded Gardiner as editor. Keeley had come to the magazine in 1945 via the WW2 Marine Corps Gazette. In 1963, Keeley retired to his home in the Poconos and yours truly became the sixth editor, having come on the staff in Jan. 1946, by way of the WW2 7th Fleet (Southwest Pacific).

In costs and subscription circulation the Legion's magazine has always been in the big leagues. Its subscription list of 750,000 in 1920 was as big as any magazine in the land. Today, its 2.6 million total circulation is third among general interest monthlies to Reader's Digest and Redbook. (17th among all U.S. magazines—including special interest magazines and weeklies—behind Time and ahead of Newsweek.)

In recent years, its readership has reached all-time highs, according to accepted yardsticks. The last independent advertisers' survey showed about 4½ million people opening it and reading, and it showed a depth of readership (how much of each issue the average reader reads) excelled by no other magazine. How good such surveys are, no man knows.

The 1920 Nat'l Convention ordered the magazine to be very much a house organ, even to publish all the official documents of the Legion. That many people didn't want to read all that, with the result that much of the Weekly was considered a

throwaway in the homes it entered.

Financial success or failure is tied closely to a magazine's being read or not. Still facing a horrible deficit in 1922, the Convention that year did a turnabout, and ordered us to be a general interest magazine to all Americans, not just a house organ. Things improved, but 52 issues a year couldn't be financed on the 75¢ subscription set in 1919. The Weekly sickened for lack of funds until the 1926 change to a monthly. As a monthly it was a great success for decades, and had limited Legion news in it after a national newspaper was set up for that purpose—The National Legionnaire. It, in turn, was read by less than 10% of the members. In the early 1950's it was put into the magazine as the separate section now known as "News of The American Legion and Veterans Affairs." Which was the sensible solution.

Inflation dragged the magazine down in the late 1950's and finally in 1962 the National Convention raised the old 75¢ rate to \$1. That's where we are now, and at least we still have our nose out of water. RBP

ELMER SAYS

- The officers of our club start the meetings a half hour late because the members never show up on time because the officers start the meetings a half hour late.

- It's nice to look forward to being an expert. After you get there you may have 30 years of explaining the same things to different people.

THE PROBLEMS OF PORNOGRAPHY

(Continued from page 25)

tasy are four sensual English girls . . . Each of them has a session with the lad on a huge, round, revolving bed, in which they all sleep together at night." In the film *Three in an Attic* we are told that: "The sexploitation film has a full share of racy dialogue, nudity and sex episodes." Concerning the film *Candy* one discovers: "Willing teen-ager Candy makes love in the back of a limousine, on a pool table, in an Army plane, in her father's sickbed . . ." and on and on.

But these are shown in the "established" theaters. Since the "anything-goes-for-adults" decisions, "art" movie houses have sprung up in communities everywhere. They specialize in films that formerly would have been shown only with an eye out for a police raid.

In November 1968, a case in the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York brought out clearly how far movie proprietors are ready to go to show raw sex. It also threw light on the sharp differences of opinion among judges, even on the same bench, on two important matters: what is obscene and what is not, and what the role of a jury should be in determining obscenity. The case involved the Swedish film *I Am Curious—Yellow*.

This two-hour show, according to its reviewers, abounds in nudity and scenes of sexual intercourse. The U.S. Customs Office tried to stop its importation. A New York federal court jury of seven men and five women declared the film obscene. On appeal to the Court of Appeals, two of the three judges overruled the jury and cleared the film for showing in the United States.

Judge Paul R. Hayes conceded that "the sexual content is presented with greater explicitness than has been seen in any other film produced for general viewing," but held it was not obscene, and furthermore, the fact of obscenity was a constitutional question. Judge Henry J. Friendly agreed, although "with no little distaste."

Chief Judge J. Edward Lumbard issued a vigorous dissent, in which he said the majority opinion meant that juries are not to be trusted, and added: "I submit that when it comes to a question of what goes beyond the permissible in arousing prurient interest in sex, the verdict of a jury of 12 men and women is a far better and more accurate reflection of community standards and social value."

So the matter is joined, and the fight against obscenity will continue so long as there is money in smut, and indignation on the part of those who oppose it. If *I Am Curious—Yellow* is not obscene under the *Roth-Alberts* definition covering prurient interest, then likely nothing in print or on film can be so classified.

One of the oddest twists of the *Roth-Alberts* decision is that one of its seemingly firmest statements has been turned around to provide an excuse for almost any pornography. The decision, you recall, excluded pornography from constitutional protections granted for freedom of the press because it lacks "redeeming social importance." What is happening now is that if anything in a

(Continued on page 54)



"What luck, Pedro—you've drawn the biggest bull I've ever seen!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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THE PROBLEMS OF PORNOGRAPHY

(Continued from page 53)

dirty work can be claimed to have some sort of "redeeming social importance," that makes the whole thing all right.

Sen. Everett Dirksen recently quoted Barney Rosset, president of Grove Press and distributor of *I Am Curious—Yellow* in the United States, to the effect that "sex has its own redeeming social importance, because if it weren't for sex, we'd depopulate the entire world."

As Dirksen noted: "The vagueness of just what constitutes 'redeeming social importance' has produced many successful legal defenses of books and films" which, while containing disgusting and undisguised prurient material, "somewhere concern themselves with matters other than sex."

Meantime, this question looms ever larger: What has been, and what will be, the moral and social effects of the tide of obscenity in publications and entertainment? Some psychiatrists—occasionally hired as experts by defendants in pornography trials—contend that there is no scientific proof that the reading of pornographic literature and viewing of films of sex and violence by juveniles results in their anti-social behavior.

THIS IS PART of a modern confusion of science with justice and morals. The sciences that try to describe cause and effect in human behavior are so inexact that they go through periodic fads of supporting first this and then that theory. If the law waited for such incontestable scientific proof in all things as it has found useful in considering physical evidence, such as fingerprints, we'd still be waiting for laws against stealing and murder. Morals and a sense of justice can say what is wrong with robbing and killing, but science cannot. Nor can science determine whether a nude is classical art or designed to appeal to prurient interest. In such things, the law must go to the experience and values of society and the judgment of men, not the laboratory.

Even so, a behavioral scientist who proclaimed that man is not prone to suggestion which may influence his acts

would find a mountain of scientific evidence against him, and the experience of society does not give comfort to the idea that pornography is innocent of social harm.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover has repeatedly cited figures to show that the steady, alarming increase in juvenile delinquency and crime, especially in forcible rape, molestation and assault, paral-



"Just your hat would have been enough!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

els the increase in pornographic materials.

At a National Convention of The American Legion not long ago, Hoover bluntly warned that, "The circulation of periodicals containing salacious material, and highly suggestive and offensive motion pictures and television, play an important part in the development of crime among our youth."

In mid-1965, Herbert Case, formerly a Detroit police inspector, asserted, "There has not been a sex murder in the history of our department in which the killer was not an avid reader of lewd magazines." Police and other law officials all over the nation agree. In a bulletin to

the personnel of his department, Chicago Superintendent of Police O. W. Wilson warned: "Obscene literature is a primary problem in the United States today. Sexual arousals from obscene literature have been responsible for criminal behavior from vicious assaults to homicide."

UNDER PUBLIC pressure to do something official with respect to obscenity, in October 1967 Congress passed an act (Public Law 100), sponsored by Sen. Karl E. Mundt, of S.D., which established the Commission on Obscenity and Pornography. The 18-member agency has the duty to investigate problems of pornography in all media, and specifically the relationship between obscene materials and anti-social behavior. First report of this Commission will be made by January 1970.

Leading the private organizations constantly combatting pornography is Citizens for Decent Literature, founded in 1957 by Charles H. Keating, a Cincinnati lawyer who serves as its legal counsel. Keating, a WW2 bomber pilot and father of six children, led a successful movement to clean up the newsstands of his home city. The idea spread and "CDL" chapters are now active in more than 300 communities across the nation.

Citizens for Decent Literature emphasizes criminal prosecutions as the most effective challenge to the sellers of obscene literature and producers of offensive movies. Assisting the CDL groups in such prosecutions of persons indicted on charges of selling pornography is a battery of lawyers, headed by James J. Clancy, former assistant district attorney of the county of Los Angeles, Calif.

Another anti-pornography organization, "Morality in Media," was founded in New York City in 1965 by the Rev. Morton A. Hill (now a member of the President's Commission on Obscenity and Pornography) and several other clergymen of various faiths. This group has also organized chapters in many communities, dedicated "to counter the effects of obscene material on the young."

In Hollywood there is an organization of women called "Moral Upgrade," headed by Mrs. Van C. Newkirk, that rides herd on the motion picture industry. It issues monthly reports with critical analyses of most of the films being released, classifying them and pulling no punches on the ones its evaluation committee considers obscene. Mrs. Newkirk originated the presentation of the motion picture "halo" to movie performers selected for their parts in wholesome family films.

Many leaders of these and other groups active in campaigns against commercial filth are frank to acknowledge privately their discouragement since the Supreme Court reversals of pornogra-

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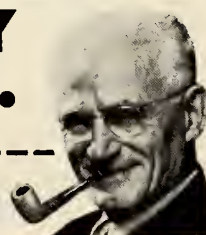
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phy convictions in May and June 1967. Some concede that they have long been awaiting vacancies on the court, when several members who have reached retirement age step down. They hope for the appointment by the President of jurists who will hold the traditional view that pornography, proved in court, has no protection under the Constitution.

Meantime, this question persists: What's the answer to the problem of how to deal with materials that concerned citizens believe violate the laws protecting the public against obscenity?

"If we quit now, we've lost the whole war on commercial filth. Let's keep moving with prosecutions and pressure of all kinds," says CDL's Keating.

FROM A WIDE range of opinions of judges, prosecutors, members of Congress and of state legislatures, and leaders of organizations fighting the obscenity racket, I find large agreement on these three areas of action:

1. The U.S. Supreme Court, and all other appellate courts, should stop trying to be a court of censors. They should voluntarily withdraw from deciding the questions of fact as to whether materials are pornographic, when the fact is already decided by a jury.

2. In case the Supreme Court will not follow this policy, then Congress should pass legislation, as it has the constitutional power to do, taking away the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to decide questions of fact as to pornography already decided by lower courts. As Judge Samuel H. Hofstadter of the New York Court of Appeals has said: "Essentially, the problem of obscenity is one of municipal order. It is not intrinsically a constitutional question."

3. Aroused citizens, unable to get the cooperation of newsstand proprietors

and motion picture managers for a clean-up, should file suits against them on charges of violating local, state or federal laws against obscenity.

Not only should they file suits; they should follow up with three things: (1) furnish experienced legal counsel to assist prosecutors if the latter are inexperienced in handling pornography suits; (2) demand jury trials, since a local jury is the best possible judge of whether the material is obscene according to the Supreme Court definition in the *Roth-Alberts* ruling; (3) be willing to appear as witnesses.

In any battle to strengthen laws against obscenity, and in any legal action, legislators, prosecutors and citizens should keep in mind these principles, well established by court rulings:

While the definition of obscenity in *Roth-Alberts* still stands, the fact of obscenity must be proved. Prior restraint, or censorship, before the publishing or sale of literature or entertainment, is unconstitutional. Publishers and sellers of pornography can be prosecuted wherever their product is delivered and sold.

Nudity and sex are not synonymous with obscenity. The manner and purpose of displaying nudity and sex determine whether they are obscene.

One thing is obvious to everyone. The great bulk of all pornography today is a purely commercial attempt to make money by being dirty. In short, most of it is illegally obscene per se.

Concerned citizens should keep constant watch on what is offered on local newsstands and in movie theaters, especially those patronized by children and young people. And on the positive side, every possible program should be encouraged that makes available literature and entertainment that are clean and wholesome.

THE END



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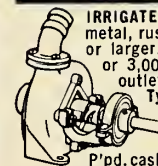
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COLLEGE TUITION \$\$ SCARCE YEAR-END CAR BARGAINS? FIVE-YEAR JOB GUIDE

The costs of a college education are going up. In a nutshell:

- Many institutions are hiking their tuition and room-board charges this fall. The reasons are obvious: The price of maintaining the school, as well as the salaries of professors and supporting help, are rising drastically.
- If you, or one of your children, want to borrow money from a lending institution to finance a college education, be prepared for a shock. Money is very scarce, and the rate is around 7% (simple interest). Even at that, banks generally prefer to make more profitable types of loans.
- Various forms of financial assistance are, as usual, available through the colleges themselves. But in these areas, too, the funds are limited and the demand is high. So get your bid in right away.

★ ★ ★

You may be able to pick up a new car at a relatively cheap price in the next six weeks—a 1969 model, that is. It's end-of-the-year time in Detroit, so the auto people are trying to unload everything on hand to make room for the 1970 cars due in mid-September. Moreover, inventories are fairly high, which should contribute to the markdowns.

Remember this about year-end bargains, though:

- True, the price is inviting. On the other hand, **your car will be a year old when the 1970's appear**—in other words, it technically will age 12 months in six weeks. If you figure on trading in and rebuying in a short time, you thus can lose some of your bargain. Conversely, of course, if you hang onto a car for years, the date factor won't matter so much.
- **Year-end selections are limited.** You have to choose from what's available in inventory, because production is closed out.

★ ★ ★

Where will the big job opportunities lie in the next five years? The Bureau of Labor Statistics has just come up with a list, based on number of jobs—not pay rates. It shows that:

- Annually through the mid-1970's, 3½ million openings will occur, of which 2½ million will be in 240 high-employment occupations.
- At the top of the list are elementary and secondary school teachers (annual need: about 200,000).
- Other areas with a very high demand are secretaries and stenographers (175,000); skilled construction workers (140,000); retail sales people (140,000); truck drivers (129,000); bookkeepers (80,000); hospital attendants (77,000); engineers (65,000); nurses (61,000); cashiers (60,000), and typists (60,000).
- Occupations that show rapid long-range growth, and thus presumably should have good pay prospects, are **computer programmers, systems analysts and physical therapists.**
- Freak statistics: There will be a bigger demand for blacksmiths through 1975 than for actors, actresses, anthropologists or chiropractors.

★ ★ ★

No matter what happens to our economy as a whole during the rest of this year, **living costs will keep soaring.** Here's why:

- **Food prices are going up much faster than expected** (in part because of stiffer processing, packaging and transportation charges).
 - **Housing costs are in a runaway stage.** Mortgage rates, labor costs and skyrocketing land prices all contribute. Moreover, demand is tremendous.
 - The cost of **services**—mainly those you can't postpone, such as medical care—continue on a very steep upgrade.
 - In other areas, earlier increases in wholesale prices only now are beginning to show up at the retail level. In short, a "delayed reaction" or "pipeline effect" will persist for some months.
- In all—as if you need the dismal reminder—your dollar today buys less than 95% of what it did a year ago.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald



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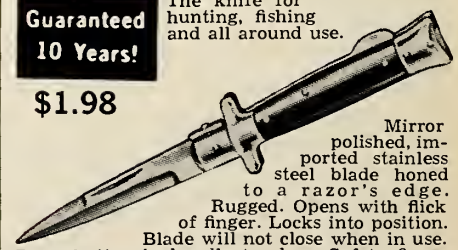
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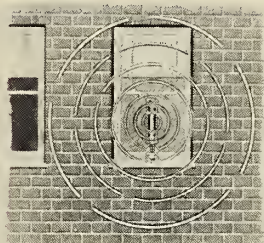
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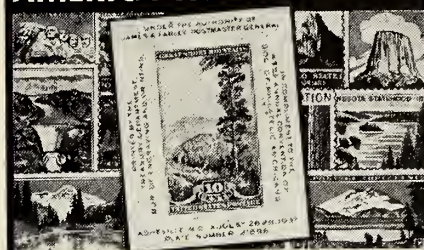
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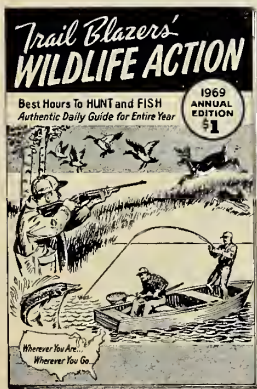


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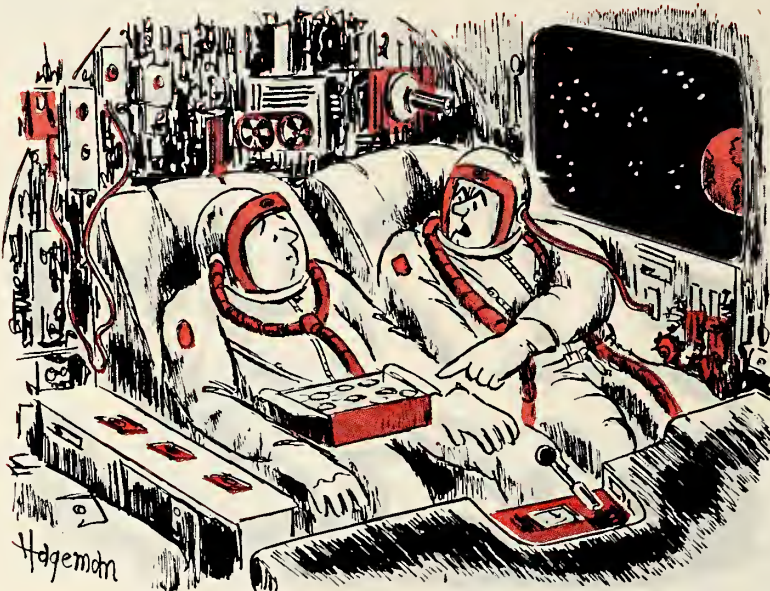
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PARTING SHOTS



"Mission Control says those 'after-dinner-mints' you ate were tomorrow night's meat loaf and carrots and Thursday night's Dutch apple pie!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

CHALK THIS ONE UP

A certain big city advertising agency had a rather quick-tempered boss who fired about four employees a day. Anybody who lasted a full year was secretly given a prize by astounded colleagues. One of the vice-presidents, in recalling the first day he started work, told a friend:

"I didn't mind too much that my name was printed on the door with chalk—but I did think the wet sponge hanging on the doorknob was highly unethical."

F. G. KERNAN

CABBIE STRIKES BACK

The cab driver, a patient soul, had never encountered a passenger like this one. Spreading over the back seat with an array of packages and bags, she barked orders to him like a top sergeant. Instead of giving him her destination, she withheld the address and at each turn she shouted last-minute directions to go right or go left. She also objected to the speed with which he drove, the way he turned corners and his driving in general. Finally the cabbie could stand it no longer. Without a word, he pulled up at the curb.

"This isn't the place," objected the woman sharply. "Why are you stopping here?"

"Get out, lady," snapped the driver. "I just happened to realize that even though you're in the back seat giving orders, you're not my wife!"

DAN BENNETT

"IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE"

A small boy scowling over his report-card marks, said to his father, "Naturally, I seem stupid to my teachers. They're all college graduates!"

LUCILLE J. GOODYEAR

FOR BETTER HUNTING

The lepidopterist with happy cries
Devotes his days to hunting butterflies
The leopard, through some feline mental twist

Would rather hunt a lepidopterist.
That's why I never adopted lepidoptery,
I do not wish to live in jeopardoptery.

CARL LAGEL

FISCAL FOOLISHNESS

Inflation wouldn't be so bad if the prices
didn't keep going up.

BILL COPELAND

GRIME IN THE STREETS

The ill mannered motorist
Is a loathsome critter.
He throws out the window
Both caution and litter.

BILL MCGLASHEN

SOLO OPERATOR

Introvert: Private I

RAYMOND J. CYKOTA

COLLEGE DAZE

A big event of yesteryear
Was the opening convocation.
It's been replaced today, I fear,
By the college confrontation.

WILLIAM LODGE

FASHION NOTE

Never in the history of fashion has so
little material been raised so high to re-
veal so much that needs to be covered so
badly.

RALPH E. MUNSEL

HOLD THE GRAVY!

I have speckled many jackets
And more than one good tie
With juicy sandwich fillings
A-comin' through the rye!

BERNARD JACKS



"That's no way to talk over a princess phone!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

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